

Race Relation - 1927

Improvement of

## PROGRESS IN DIXIE

Some good news is coming out of Dixie these days, right along with the occasional bad news. From Mobile, Ala., comes the report that for the first time in its history that city is accepting responsibility for the Negro welfare agencies of the state by including them in the community chest budget. A total of \$4000 was given to three Negro institutions in the city.

Then we learn that recently at Waxahachie, Texas, thirty college professors, representing twenty of the principal universities and colleges of that state, gathered for a week and laid plans for the forwarding of the study of race relations in the colleges of the state. Nearly all of the professors reported that they were teaching classes in race relations or were dealing with the subject constantly in their other classes. One professor reported that he was giving an extension course on race relations to a class of a hundred white school teachers in Houston. It was testified by all present that they had no difficulty in transforming the prejudices of the students to open-minded fairness upon presentation of the facts in the case. All classes were said to be well attended and the subject popular.

In Birmingham, the Interracial Committee of Alabama held its annual meeting, black and white Southerners together, and a Negro dentist was chosen recording secretary. The Committee went on record to put forth special effort to obtain better school facilities for the colored children of the state, to improve the health of Negroes, especially in the rural districts by employment of nurses and doctors, and to support a bill now pending to provide for a home for delinquent Negro girls.

From North Carolina the news reaches us of a special ward for crippled colored children at the North Carolina Orthopedic Hospital at Gastonia, while a home for delinquent Negro girls, opened by the North Carolina Federation of Colored Women's Clubs, is soon to be taken over by the state. The Negro division of the State Board of Public Welfare has social work among Negroes organized in 20 counties of the state.

These are only a few of the many efforts being made by Southern states and communities and institutions to better race relations and to raise the moral, physical and intellectual level of the Negro group. While some professional Negro agitators may deplore or minimize these evidences of progress in the South those who earnestly desire better living conditions and race relations down in Dixie will note them with a feeling of satisfaction.

### INTERRACIAL INTEREST GROWS IN ALABAMA

Conferences of Leaders Held in  
Principal Cities—Many Important  
Objectives Sought.

Birmingham, Ala., Nov. 21.—J. D. Burton, field secretary for the Alabama commission on Interracial Co-operation has just held the best series of interracial conferences ever held in the state. The attendance was larger, the leadership of

both races more in evidence, the interest greater and more definite tasks were undertaken than ever before.

At Tuscaloosa forty-five persons were present, twenty-five white and twenty colored. After frank and full discussion the group set as its immediate objectives the promotion of boy scout work for colored boys and co-operation with the effort to secure a state-supported institution for delinquent colored children. An adjourned meeting was called for the last Monday in November, at which ad-

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ditional objectives will be set.

At the conference in conservative old Montgomery, former capital of the confederate government, thirty persons were present, about equally divided between the races. The mayor had expected to attend, but was detained and sent a representative to speak for him. The committee decided to hold quarterly meetings. The committee brought out and published the fact that the present provisions for colored tuberculosis patients are wholly inadequate, and asked that additional beds and nurses be provided. The crowded condition of the Negro schools was brought to the attention of the city board of education, with the request that these conditions be relieved as soon as possible. The city commissioners were asked to provide playgrounds for colored children.

A fine meeting was held at Mobile, with twenty-five present and a program was adopted calling for a new library, additional recreational privileges and facilities, and the provision of day nurseries for the children of working mothers. The Mobile committee has been among the most active in the state for several years, but it was felt that this was the best meeting since its organization.

The Birmingham meeting was attended by thirty interracial leaders, and adopted a program asking for better street car facilities, better accommodations at the L. & N. railroad station, and sanitation and improved conditions in tenant homes. A special committee of three was appointed to forward the objectives adopted. The general committee will hold regular quarterly meetings, and will meet also on call.

The daily papers gave generous and appreciative publicity to all the meetings, and the work of the committees received hearty editorial commendation.

## INTER-RACIAL BODY ASKS BETTER FACILITIES FOR NEGRO RESIDENTS

Requests More Beds For Negroes At Tuberculosis Camp; Playgrounds For Negro Children And More Teachers For Four Thousand School Population

Resolutions, urging the need of greater provision for negro tubercular patients in Montgomery County and playgrounds and greater educational facilities for negro children in Montgomery were adopted by the Montgomery Commission on Inter-racial Cooperation, which held its semi-annual meeting at the Y. M. C. A. yesterday.

About thirty members of both races were present at the meeting. The Rev. Peerce N. McDonald presided.

The texts of the respective resolutions follow:

"1st. Whereas, it has been brought to the attention of this committee that there are now 48 beds for white tubercular patients and seven for colored patients in the county hospital, and whereas it has been shown that tuberculosis is three times as prevalent among the colored people as the white, we urgently request that there be provided an increase in the number of beds for colored patients, also that additional nurses for outlying cases and

their contacts be provided—these nurses to work in conjunction with the City and County Boards of Health.

"2nd. Whereas, this committee has been made aware of the fact that there are no playgrounds for colored children in our city and whereas other Southern cities have found the establishment of such playgrounds has proven a wise investment, we therefore request the Mayor and City Commissioners to give consideration to this need.

"3rd. Whereas, it has been brought to the attention of this committee that the colored schools of our city have been unusually crowded by the closing of the Industrial School, formerly taught by Miss White and that there are now more than four thousand pupils in such schools and about sixty colored teachers, we therefore request the City Board of Education to give this matter serious consideration, with the view of relieving the same as early as possible."



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NEGROES INTERESTED IN STADIUM  
To the Editor of The Age-Herald:

Because of the interracial spirit of good will I want to say a word or two relative to the Birmingham municipal stadium and the raising of \$100,000 by the Junior Chamber of Commerce, and the invitation to my people to unite with them, not because they could

not raise the amount, but because they wanted the negro of this greater city and other sections of this country to know that the South is all that it says it is to the negro in welfare social uplift and its betterment.

They have said in so many words the declaration laid down by our beloved leader, Dr. B. T. Washington, dead yet liveth: "In all things purely social, we can be as separate as the fingers, yet one as the hand in all things essential to mutual progress." The Hon. Borden Burr, the leader in this wonderful civic proposition has given to the writer ten certificates, they are worth \$100 per share, paying \$10 down, and as much as you can until paid out, giving you until June 1, 1927.

These certificates can be had at the Peoples Drug store by seeing Dr. I. B. Kigh, Sr., or W. B. Driver, manager of the Union Mutual Insurance company, Room 301, Pythian Temple building, 310 North Eighteenth street, or the writer, Room 421, Pythian Temple building. We consider this a wonderful opportunity to prove to the white people and the city fathers that we are interested in every welfare social educational feature that is presented to us in that way of mutual progress. I am sure every right thinking member of the race must be intelligent of the fact that the Junior Chamber of Commerce do not need us, but it is only backing up the statement so often made by every loyal Southerner that we are interested in welfare social uplift of the negro race in the South, and as far as it is consistent with the highest principles of Southern tradition it is a source of pleasure. The leading Southern Anglo-Saxons are perfectly cognizant of the fact that we do not want anything even verging on that distasteful thing called "social equality," all we want is to be given a square deal, and that can be without any mixing, for in the building of this wonderful recreation institution there can be a special apartment allotted for negro men and women.

If we are to measure up to the highest level of moral social and industrial efficiency we must be educated and it is the duty of the leaders of this southland to help us in doing that just as the Hon. Borden Burr has done in extending this offer to the leading negroes to buy at least \$1,000 worth of interest in this municipal stadium.

P. COLLEAX RAMEAT

## ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS IN PRIZES FOR HIGH SCHOOL BOYS AND GIRLS

Interracial Commission Wishes Papers  
On Negro Progress Since Civil War  
Correspondence Invited

Atlanta, Ga., March 16.—The Commission on Interracial Cooperation, with headquarters here, has announced the offer of three cash prizes of \$50, \$30 and \$20 for the three best papers by high school students on Negro Progress Since the Civil War. According to the announcement, the papers submitted must not exceed one thousand words in length and each must bear the name, address, school and grade of the student submitting it. The contest closes May 1, and all papers must be handed in or postmarked not later than that date. The commission has prepared a pamphlet embodying suggestions and data which will be sent without charge to teachers and students interested. In announcing the competition the commission says:

"Ambassador James Bryce has said that in an equal length of time no other group ever made so great progress as the Negroes of America have made since the Civil War. The record is highly creditable to both races and should be to both a source of pride and of mutual appreciation and good will. The commission's purpose in offering these prizes is to encourage the study of this subject by high school boys and girls of both races. To this end, the cooperation of principals and teachers of high schools and leaders of high school groups is earnestly requested, in the effort to enlist as many young people as possible."

Any one desiring further information is invited to write to R. B. Eleazer, Educational Director, 409 Palmer Building, Atlanta, Ga.

Alabama.

## SOUTH LEADS IN RACE RELATIONS

South Confronted With Challenge  
That Is World-Wide; Educa-  
tor Tells Alabama Confer-  
ence on Social Work

GADSDEN, Ala., April 7.—(AP)—In race relations, the South is confronted with a challenge that is world-wide in its effect on human relationships, James D. Burton, Interstate secretary of the Alabama and Tennessee district of the Commission on Social Work, meeting here.

"The South has an opportunity to make a distinct contribution to a world problem in interracial cooperation," he said. "The resources, the leadership, and the civilization is here if employed to this end."

Mr. Burton said this cooperation would react in two ways. First in the preservation of our economic structure and second, in the spreading of good will and understanding between the races.

"The improvement in racial attitudes is the first step in the movement of race relations," he continued. "This is now at work. Many evidences of this improvement are expressing themselves in tangible ways."

"The interracial cooperation movement believes in racial preference, but not in racial prejudice. It believes the white man should prefer his race, and his negro his race, but believes there should be a program whereby the two races can live side by side in peace in the same community."

This calls for conferences between representative leaders of the two races, Mr. Burton said, promoting mutual understandings of viewpoints and needs, and in securing ends agreed on in conference.

"The paternalistic attitude is avoided and members of interracial committees are invited to speak with utmost freedom."

## AUBURN ADOPTS RACIAL POLICY

Negro Servants To Be Given Free Examination

Auburn, Ala., March 9.—Unique plan of co-operation between the white and colored races in Auburn was worked out here last night by both a committee of Auburn white citizens and a committee of Negro citizens. The plan provided for free physical examination of all Negro nurses, cooks, and those who wash clothes, the idea being to eradicate disease in the Auburn community. The first clinic for the examinations is scheduled for April 11, 12, and 13 at the Negro schoolhouse in Auburn. The plan was promulgated by the Villagers and Sons club, the chamber of commerce, and the Women's club, as well as the Negro Masonic club and the Knights of Pythias organizations. The two committees in charge of the work include the following: Prof. C. L. Hare, Dr. I. S. McAdory, Homer Wright, Dr. R. S. Sugg, and Prof. Zebulon Judd, representing the white organizations, while the Negro committee consists of Messrs. Wilbur Martin, John Kolb and E. Renfro.

## JUN 23 1927 RACIAL COOPERATION

Aimed At In Meeting Of White & Negro Bodies Here

To "promote a better understanding between the white and negro races," the Star of Columbia, negro organization, and the National Interracial Council (white) conducted a joint mass meeting in the Sixteenth Street Negro Baptist Church Tuesday.

According to J. E. Finney, Dallas, Tex., a founder of the Interracial Council, the organization is being operated in five Southern states and has a membership of 10,000 persons.

Finney gave the articles of incorporation as "Faith in the Bible, understanding, cooperation, vocational training for negroes, good faith between employers and employees, mutual respect between races, patriotism, mediation of differences arising between negroes and white people." While most of the negro speakers at the meeting emphasized the necessity for good-will between the races, three of them stated the negroes desired the ballot.



# 'Old' Jim, Curious Negro Hat Collector And Relic Of The Old South, Is Dead

"Old" Jim is dead. The bent, shambling negro died at 7:30 o'clock last night at the Fraternal hospital.

A casual sight about the streets of Montgomery, he was known to thousands. Always barefooted, always with a novel hat with a novel band around it, he was a curious figure.

For a nickel he would strike a match upon the hard flat sole of his bare foot and to the astonishment of the spectator, since the whiffers from his face. Apparently it did not pain him.

He was invariably pleasant and courteous to all who knew him. Shuffling his feet, his face cut by a broad grin, he would answer all questions put to him.

According to Jim, he was a prominent member of a prominent college fraternity. He would discuss athletics, politics or what not for his listeners.

And, as he talked, his eyes would wander from one hat to another of those around him. For Jim's greatest delight in life was hats. They fascinated and held him spellbound. He was a connoisseur of hats. He assiduously collected them.

His collection of hats was reported to number in the thousands. Straw hats and felt, hats and caps of all descriptions he carried to his room and stored away.

Two years ago came the greatest tragedy of Jim's life. His home burned and with it his collection of hats. Four thousand of them were consumed in the flames.

Jim was heartbroken over his loss, but determinedly set to work to rebuild his collection anew.

Each day Jim wore a different hat. Hat bands, colorful ones with irregular strips of red, green, blue and orange, he contrived from strips cut from moving picture advertisements. He wore his hats with pride. To win Jim's favor one had only to compliment him upon his hat. A gift of a hat won his eternal gratitude.

Jim has no known relatives, nor has he a surname insofar as the undertaker has been able to determine.



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# TRIBUTE PAID TO A HERO

the church auditorium and pastors of negro congregations joined the white minister in paying tribute to the black hero in comforting the old servant's family.

"Uncle Henry," who had served the church for many years went home Thursday night to find his home in flames. Rushing to save his wife and children he remained in the building until his loved ones had been carried to safety, but was overcome by smoke and died in the ruins.

## Races Combine In Paying Homage To Little Rock Man. Plea For Brother- hood Of All Men.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Feb. 17—A fine tribute was paid Sunday to Henry Smith, who lost his life Thursday in rescuing his wife and child from a fire which destroyed their home. Smith was buried from the First Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

Smith's funeral was attended by 800 colored persons and 700 white. Dr. H. D. Knickerbocker, pastor of the First M. E. Church delivered the funeral sermon. Smith had been attendant of the church for ten years.

Dr. Knickerbocker, in his sermon extolled the deceased and urged that more generosity be shown the members of his race. He referred to Smith as having been "one of God's noblemen." Rev. James Thomas, presiding elder of the Little Rock district, read a passage of scripture and offered a prayer at the close of the service. Other churchmen occupying the pulpit at the funeral were Rev. C. M. Reeves, pastor Winfield church; Dr. F. R. Buddin of Asbury church; Rev. C. D. Meux of Twenty eighth Street Methodist church and Rev. W. R. Harrison.

A fund is being sought for the bereaved family.

## WHITE MOURNERS ATTEND FUNERAL OF NEGRO HERO

Little Rock, Ark., February 12.—(AP)—White folk of the old First Methodist church congregation held funeral services here late today over the body of "Uncle Henry" Smith, the aged negro janitor, who lost his life to insure the safety of his family.

The Rev. K. D. Knickerbocker, pastor of the First church, preached the last sermon for "Uncle Henry" in



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## CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

### ELECT MINISTER A MEMBER

(Pacific Coast News Bureau)

Long Beach, Calif., April 4.—

By unanimous vote of the members of the board of directors of the Long Beach Chamber of Commerce, the Rev. W. R. Hardy, colored, was elected a member of the organization recently. The action which came after a short discussion establishes a new precedent for the chamber.

#### No Reason For "Color Line".

Members from races other than the Caucasian, notably the Chinese and the Japanese, have been admitted to the chamber before and there could be no good reason for drawing a "color line", it was insisted. J. David Larson, executive vice-president, said it was the practice of other Chambers of Commerce to admit the Negro on equal lines when his personal character is without reproach.

Rev. Hardy's application for membership was filed on behalf of the Cosmopolitan League, a colored educational organization, and was signed by A. E. Oliger, membership secretary to whom it had been presented more than a week ago.

## CHOIR OF WHITE BAPTIST CHURCH SINGS ON NEGRO METHODIST PROGRAM

Rube Foster's Sister Leads Colored Choir On Interracial Program Aided By Famous Municipal Band  
(Pacific Coast News Bureau)

Los Angeles, Cal., 12—Since the famous Negro Choir Contest of last summer, Negro directors and their choirs have become unusually popular in Southern California.

The first A. M. E. church choir under the direction of Elmer C. Bartlett, which won first place in the Contest, leads in popularity, filling an average of two engagements in white churches and clubs monthly.

By way of a diversion it would seem, and as an evidence of the enormous amount of good will this sort

of contact has brought about, the First Baptist Church choir, white, under the direction Dr. Stewart, gave a wonderful program at the First A. M. E. Church recently before a very large, enthusiastic mixed audience.

Last Thursday evening the Calvary Baptist Church choir of Santa Monica, another one of the Choir Contest Series, under the direction of Mrs. Gertrude Edwards sister of Rube Foster, the baseball magnate, gave a concert at the Municipal Auditorium and were assisted by the famous Municipal Band of which Maestro Alfredo Tommasino is the conductor.

While the program did not come up to the standard as a whole, the full was very sympathetic.

California.



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**Choir in White  
Church Sings  
Negro Song**

Wellington Adams has recently been highly honored by local white music critics and musicians. His compositions are receiving the endorsement of some of the leading musical lights in the city who have discovered in him marked musical talent. The following recent incidents will more than verify this fact.

The Mount Vernon Place Methodist Episcopal Church South, Massachusetts avenue at Ninth street northwest, Rev. William A. Lambeth, D. D., pastor, last Sunday evening, May 29, included one of Mr. Adams' compositions in their regular service and he was invited to be present in person to hear it.

The Evening Star of Sunday, May 22, contained an editorial music review of the past season by Miss Helen Fetter, music editor, giving the lengthiest individual comment on works of Mr. Adams, as follows: "There have been several other programs when works of American, and especially Washington composers were featured. Perhaps none has been so unusual as one with a very limited audience of the critics only, when real racial music native to the African Negro race was presented. The composer was Wellington A. Adams, noted as a leader in local colored educational circles. He showed a real gift in his arrangements of several unusual Negro spirituals, some lighter songs of the ballad type, and most of all in his piano version of a hymn-song dedicated to 'Taru,' the Manito of the South African tribe of Zulus. The melody was composed by a tribal chief named Basuta, with the native title, 'Elekula Linamash Um Mane Anantlanu.'"

In reference to the white quartet singing of Mr. Adams' composition although Nathaniel Dett's composition was also listed to be sung, out of deference to Mr. Adams' presence personally being a local product, the choir did not use Dett's anthem at all, leaving Mr. Adams' number as the main rendition of the service.



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## PROGRESS IN RACE RELATIONS.

In a report by the mixed commission on inter-racial relations are many statements of fact in support of the affirmation that, notwithstanding last year's deplorable lynching record—the number of victims of mob violence being thirty, as against only sixteen, in 1925—improvement in the position of the American Negro, legally and morally speaking, is steady and marked.

Not only is lynching vanishing from several states that not long ago were strongholds of that barbarous practice but various significant movements have been organized, with the sympathy of southern white leaders, for the purpose of promoting friendship and co-operation between white and colored citizens. In every part of the country college students are being enlisted in the cause of interracial justice and equality before the law. In the south and southwest newspapers are carrying on a vigorous campaign against mob lawlessness, and in Florida, where there have been several shameful lynchings, the bar associations and chambers of commerce have evinced a determination to bring to justice the chief perpetrators of such crimes.

It is impossible, of course, for any intelligent, humane person to give thought to the race problem without reaching the conclusion that there is only one solution of it—namely, the cultivation of a powerful public sentiment in favor of due process of law and respect for the principles of the American system of government. Further, in almost every direction there is opportunity for constructive co-operation between white and colored citizens. Questions of public health, housing, education, mental hygiene, improved agricultural methods and suppression of vice and crime are community concerns. There is every reason why white and colored leaders and welfare workers should confer and plan suitable measures for the betterment of conditions in states, cities, neighborhoods or sections suffering from comparative neglect or discrimination.

Work in a common cause effectively promotes mutual understanding and dispels prejudice and suspicion.

## -:- Inter-racial Co-operation

"Education and Christianity must be given to Negroes of the South if the white and colored races are to live harmoniously together," said Dr. W. B. East, prominent white Baptist pastor of Atlanta, Georgia, in a recent sermon on "How Christ Would Treat the Negroes in the South."

Mrs. Turner Bloe has recently been employed as a public health nurse for the colored people of Thomasville, Georgia, and the surrounding county, and a car has been presented her to facilitate her work. Her employment was due to the efforts of the local inter-racial committee, led by Rev. Robb White.

Before the Lake Okibojia Bible Conference Dr. I. Garland Penn, Cincinnati, Ohio, one of the secretaries for Negroes schools and colleges of the Board of Education Methodist Episcopal Church, declared that to secure the best and largest results in the education of the Negro philanthropy should now work through the educated Negro as presidents, teachers and workers.

Through his article on "The Negro Press" published recently in the American Mercury, Eugene Gordon has been offered and has accepted the opportunity to conduct a column on Negro newspapers weekly in the Fourth Estate. In writing to Mr. Gordon concerning the offer, Walter Sammis, editor of the Fourth Estate, pointed out that he felt that the column would be of mutual benefit to the Fourth Estate and the Negro weeklies.

More than a thousand people were present at the corner stone laying of the new Leonard Street Orphans' Home, Atlanta, Georgia, which is now nearing completion. The stone was laid with Masonic rites, Dr. H. H. Butler, grand master, acting as master of ceremonies. Two hundred and fifty Masons participated. Addresses were made by Miss Amy A. Chadwick, for more than twenty years superintendent of the home; by Rev. C. B. Wilmer, of the University of the South and by Mr. A. F. Herndon,

chairman of the board of trustees.

This summer, as for several years past, the study of race relations has been a major feature at the many important gatherings held at Blue Ridge, North Carolina and the inter-racial message has reached thousands of people in positions of influence and leadership. Among the meetings so far held in which the subject has had a prominent place have been the Y. W. C. A. and the Y. M. C. A. Student Conferences, the Missionary Education Conference and the Y. W. C. A. Community Conference. In all these there have been group discussions or platform addresses featuring race relations, and great interest has been manifested.

According to the findings of a thousand or more delegates to the Friends General Conference, Ocean City, New Jersey, there is no "superior" or "inferior" race. The result was attained by a ballot, conducted by the Race Relations Section under Dr. Robert T. Kerlin of West Chester, Pennsylvania, and Miss Rachel Davis DuBois.

With the question settled, the conference then sought to determine ways and means of bringing about more amicable relations between the various races in this country. William S. Pickens, suggested a program of larger and closer contact between the races through such mediums of inter-racial committees, literary clubs and the study of cultural contributions of other races.

The "Henry Sachs' Scholarship," valued at \$2,500, the income from which is to be awarded annually to a colored student, preferably to a graduate of the Colorado Springs High School, is now being awarded, according to information in a letter from the donor to the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. The recipient for 1925-1926 was Dolphus Stroud, a graduate of the Colorado Springs High School in the 1925 class. The recipient for the 1926-1927 year is Jesse Tarrant, a member of the 1926 graduating class of the same school. Mr. Sachs personally selected both of these students and he writes to the Nation-

al Association for the Advancement of Colored People that "they are fine, bright young Negro men."

Lawrence A. Oxley, head of the Colored Work Department of the North Carolina State Welfare Board, and Dr. S. G. Atkins, president of Slater Normal School, Winston-Salem, were the principal speakers at the inter-racial session of the recent southwide conference at Lake Junaluska, North Carolina, of social service workers of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. Mr. Oxley spoke on the problems of delinquent, defective and neglected Negro youth as they are being dealt with by his department of the Welfare Board, which is setting a standard for the nation in this field of work. Dr. Atkins delivered a stimulating address on Negro education, setting forth something of its history, development and present status. Mrs. Hattie Russell, colored probation officer from Charlotte, North Carolina, was also on the program, speaking to one of the group conferences. Mrs. Maud Henderson, director of woman's work of the Commission on Inter-racial Co-operation, told of the inter-racial movement and offered practical suggestions for making it effective in local communities.

More than one thousand people were in attendance at the annual meeting of the Inter-racial League of Tennessee, held last week at the A. and I. State Normal College. Among the prominent speakers were: Mr. P. L. Harned, state superintendent of education; Judge Ligon and Dr. Phelps, members of the State Educational Board; Mrs. Katherine Grimes, associate editor of the Southern Agriculturalist, which has a circulation of 300,000; Dr. Edwin Mims of Vanderbilt University; Hon. J. C. Napier, former registrar of the United States Treasury; President W. J. Hale of A. and I. College; Bishop I. B. Scott; Mrs. F. M. Pierce, president of the State Federation of Colored Women's Clubs and Dr. R. T. Burt of Clarks-ville.



Trends in present day race relations show a distinctly favorable turn, according to a recent release of the Inter-racial Commission.

## PRESENT DAY RACE RELATION TRENDS

*Southern Messenger*  
Among the things particularly noted is the "increasing integration of the interests of Negroes," with welfare and social work in various Southern communities and states. North Carolina and Georgia are leaders in this respect, both having established distinct departments of Negro Welfare Work under racial directors. Alabama, Louisiana and Tennessee maintain joint welfare state agencies, while in other states close co-operative arrangements are maintained. In many cities Negro Welfare Work has been included in community Chest budgets, which provide generously also for agencies among Negroes. Of course Negroes contribute to these community budgets in more or less proportion. The gratifying feature of this is that it recognizes the Negro as an essential part of the community, entitled to the same public consideration as any other group. The development of a sense of social responsibility for their Negro citizens is one of the most heartening signs of the times in the South. It speaks volumes for the growing progress of better race relations. Improvement in school facilities is another significant trend. Atlanta has just expended \$1,250,000 on new Negro Schools and has promised the Negroes of the city a fair proportion of a new \$5,000,000 school bond issue. Louisville has made provisions for two new junior high schools, a graded school and the enlargement of several others, and, as a climax, has promised to open a Negro department in the University of Louisville. Raleigh, N. C., is expending several hundreds of thousands of dollars in improving Negro schools. Memphis has just completed a \$350,000 high school for Negroes and elsewhere in Tennessee scores of Negro school enterprises have been promoted at an outlay of \$300,000. The new Craig School, New Orleans, just completed, cost \$250,000. These are certainly hopeful and heartening trends, and justify the prophecy that the tide is at last turning. This sense of awakening consciousness and responsibility for the social welfare of her Negro citizens seem to be gaining ground perceptibly.



Improvement of

**INTERRACIAL RELATIONSHIPS**

(A Paper read at the Eighth Annual Presbyterian Workers' Conference, held at Johnson C. Smith University, Jan. 25-28.)

By Rev. L. E. Yates

One of the greatest problems that has faced all ages is the problem of how to live with other people. Paul the Jew, the Roman citizen and world traveler, long schooled in the thought and spirit of Jesus Christ, said boldly to the Athenians that thronged the Areopagus, "God has made of one blood every nation of men for to dwell on the face of the earth."

Whatever the original type of man was we are not here interested in. Modern anthropologists are agreed that the human family sprung from a common origin, and hence are by nature akin. The life of races are due to a long selective process extending over thousands of years, by which those characteristics of individuals which best fitted them to the environment in which they lived become more and more accentuated through the dying out of all those individuals who did not possess such characteristics. Each and every one here knows that there are no two individuals alike, and this is no less true now than it was at the dawn of the human race. Most scholars believe that the white man of Europe, the yellow man of Asia, and the black man of Africa held the prevailing places. Later the mixing of these groups possessed the stronger characteristics would give rise to secondary racial types.

In order that we may properly consider the problem of interracial Relationships we should make a brief survey of International relationships, because what involves one group involves every other group. Call to our minds the various groups, we could, perhaps, see first, the white man, then the brown, and darker brown, and in Africa various other shades until we got to black. Now we should have a stronger impression of the contrasts of the races of the world.

**The Solidification of the Races**

One very notable thing is the solidification of the races of the world. This has been brought about by the transport of products: foods, fabrics, and ideas. In the Northern provinces This inter-change has broken down age-long divisions and brought us all together.

**China and Japan**

Out of a world population computed at one thousand eight hundred millions, Japan and China contribute between them some five hundred millions, hardly more and more accentuatedly, industrious, capable of marching long distances on little noddle rations, with a high capacity for organization. And these prodigious masses of Asiatic men and women have at their command resources of coal, iron and other mineral products exceeding those of any nation on earth—even the United States. We are told that there is, for instance, enough coal already geologically surveyed in China to supply for centuries the whole human race at the present rate of consumption.

In less than a half century the new world forces which we sum up in the phrase, "Modern inventions," backed up by the restless hunger of the West for commerce, have begun to transform the trend of the life of

Asia from tradition and custom to initiative and change.

**Transformation in Africa**

It has been long the fashion to speak of the African as naturally lazy, leaving the work to the women and contented to lie in the sun or sit about the "Palava-house" and argue, drink coffee and feast. But when we have taken the time to study the African in his native life we find that there are few races under the sun who are more industrious.

Upon investigation we find that the people in the Southern provinces of Nigeria collect and prepare for export annually more than \$20,000,000 worth of palm products with their own implements and carry them in their crude ways to the distant places of export.

This inter-change has broken these people produce more than \$10,000,000 worth of ground nuts alone annually.

There is another important characteristic of the African: at skilled trades he is apt. Then, again, Africa produces some of the finest skilled tradesmen to be found in the world.

The legends of Africa's superlative laziness are similar to the views of his savagery and superstitious stupidity. They rest, first, on a partial and lopsided view of the history of what is going on in his brains now, of his present attainments and his capacity for progress. Out of the shock and jostling of contacts in the world of labor an intense antagonism between white races and the African peoples is flaming up in some parts of Africa. Yet in other parts of Africa we hear of no race hatred. What is the cause of this hatred in one place and the friendliness in the other?

(1) In Rhodesia and South Africa the natives' lands have been taken from them.

(2) They have been refused a share in the government.

(3) The refusal of white labor to allow the African to do skilled work.

By law there is no color bar; in practice white labor insists on the color bar.

**The White Man's Burden**

Much has been written of the white man's burden, of his duty to extend his civilization over territory belonging to the Yellow, or Red, or Black man, so as to better the condition of these aborigines. But is that true? Who shall decide whether such a change really benefits those peoples or the Anglo-Saxon race?

If there ever was a time to face facts it is now. This being true, has not the time also come to make frank admission that "The White Man's Burden" is, after all, only a smug phrase coined to cover exploitation of weaker races for the benefit of the white? I raise this question not that I desire to urge that it should not be the acclaimed privilege of the white man to do all in his power to aid other races to a sphere of higher and greater usefulness, but to protest against the world's opinion that this justifies the illegal occupation of territory belonging to other races.

**International Unrest**

Through our leading authorities on world and interracial problems, we learn that all around the world the voice of the native is loudly being raised against the long-accepted doctrine of the "White Man's Burden." We are told that there is as much unrest among the natives across the Pacific Ocean as there is among the tribes in North Africa and the Near East. The cry, "Asia for the Asiatics," is seldom heard and but little understood on our side of the Pacific. In Asia it represents a deep-seated movement,

and some of their wise leaders express surprise that the Americans cannot realize that their beloved Monroe Doctrine is the exact prototype of "Asia for the Asiatics."

**The American Problem**

Now that we have the outstanding problems of some of the other leading races or nations of the world before us, let us return to our own native and beloved land—America. Let us briefly consider with unbiased minds her interracial relationships.

(1) In America we are confronted with the same state of affairs. The only difference is that hatred is not entertained by the Negro toward the white race. Yet, on the other hand, the privileges and the rights of the American Negro are limited. Now, in view of the fact that the American Negro has always proved himself loyal, brave and true to every trust, the Constitution which he upholds and defends says back to him: "I can only afford you limited protection. I cannot permit you to enjoy the liberty and freedom that I promised you. I can only give you limited protection. It is true that you have protected and defended me, but I can only give you in return limited rights and privileges. I can not give you full protection and citizenship."

Now in American history can you find the American Negro portrayed as a traitor or plotter against this great country, America? In the secluded pages of history you may discover brave and heroic deeds in every crisis from the Revolutionary War to the signing of the Armistice, November 11, 1918. That marked the ending of the Old World and the beginning of the New. It will be memorable through all the annals of the coming time. The ending of the greatest and bloodiest of all wars marked the triumph of



spiritual ideals over brute force and materialism, of light over darkness, of God over Satan.

But as we look at the pages of the world's history, saturated with human blood, we are brought to a realization that after years of civilization, we here in America, as a leading people of the world, are not very far removed from the barbarian, and a long, long way from the Father's house.

### New America

It is true, indeed, that America is realizing as never before that if she is to hold the highest place of usefulness in the world, she must put into practice the principle of the same equal protection, and safeguard the rights of all races who share the common life.

### Better Racial Understanding in America

Captain Woodward, the hero in one of Jack London's South Sea tales, said, "The black will never understand the white, nor the white the black, as long as black is black and white is white." What a world of truth we find in this quotation! As long as the American Negro attempts to set up standards according to his desires, or to suit his own particular case, he will never understand the white man. On the other hand, as long as the white man sets up standards according to his own notions, whether they are agreeable or disagreeable to the black, he will never understand the black man. Now when white fails to understand black, and black fails to understand white, there is compelled to be confusion, and confusion brings about unrest, and unrest retards progress, and when progress slows up then happiness ceases and joys flee, and strife, hatred, malice and racial prejudices spring up and dominate the national life.

But, thanks be to God, there is one great, glorious fact before us today: each race in America has come a step closer than ever before. Student conferences,

Y. M. C. A's, Y. W. C. A's, fraternal organizations, national associations of various types and kinds, industrial concerns, state and national governments are all studying the Interracial Problem. They are formulating plans, studying ways and means by which a better understanding of the races may be brought about. One outstanding thing that may be noted, is, the age-worn idea that America is a "white man's country" has given way, and every one who is born or naturalized in its boundaries, irrespective of race, color or creed, realizes that he is a part of America. The question may be raised by some: if all who come under the government of America are citizens, why are some protected and others are not protected and accorded the same privileges of enjoying liberty and prosperity?

The answer to this question may be found in these words: men have overlooked the more weighty matters and have been more concerned about the material side of life—the economic side—and have not realized the sacredness of human life, regardless of race or color. Jesus in His Sermon on the Mount (recorded in Matt. 6) which was meant for all the nations of the world, said, "Seek ye first the Kingdom of God and His righteousness, and all these things shall be added unto you."

**Bare Education Insufficient.** There are many who have thought that education would not only create a better international relationship but would meet the needs of humanity. It is true that education may go a long way to temporarily solve some of man's problems, but the mere mention of German culture ends all argument. The reader of history will remember that Pharaoh of the Exodus was the most brutal as well as the most educated of all Pharaohs. Every page of history, sacred and profane, ancient and modern, bears the same testimony. But a few years ago we were

told that the only hope of the world lay in science. But it has been a great destroyer instead of a preserver of life. Imperialism and power of organization, along with all other efforts to meet the needs of the world, have failed. Governments are being revised; social relations are undergoing a change; business methods are being reconsidered; the odds are being reconsidered; the poor in every race are having a better chance. Education is becoming more vital and is being brought into closer relation with life. Churches are getting closer together. Christians are joining hands to make the world a safer place in which to live. Men of every walk of life and in all lands are realizing that all humanity is bound up in a bundle of life together. Such has never been realized as it is today in the history of mankind. The cry of the hour is not so fact that "A chain is no stronger than its weakest link."

Back to the future! We need not fret ourselves because of inequalities and injustices that are meted out to us. Because the time is coming and is even near at hand "When every knee shall bow before him, and every tongue shall confess that he is the Lord and Christ."

The gospel came when everything else had failed and it came to stay. They tried to strangle it in a manger, but it was not born to die. They sent out bloody men to behead it in Bethlehem, but they failed. The devil tried to buy it, but it was not for sale. Culture sneered at it, but it kept on. They tried to starve it out of the world, but only hatred, greed, gross inequalities, injustices and racial antagonisms of all forms would be known no more among men. The Church even will eventually turn away from the creeds of its grave. And today because of that victory Jesus Christ is and will continue to be Lord of all in the reconstruction period. God hath committed all things into His hands.

**Jesus the Certificate of the World's Unity.** Jesus is the magnet to draw all men into one holy brotherhood. He is the cohesive agent in the moral, social, and religious universe. "And I, if I be lifted up, will draw all men unto me." "Hear ye Him." This command from on high will ring down through the ages to the end of time. If men would draw near to Him; if they would hear Him; if men would lift Him up in their lives as the original disciples turned away from Moses and Elijah, and heard Jesus to the cross sprang into victory, they tried to bury it, but there was no room on land or sea for its grave. And today because of that victory Jesus Christ is and will continue to be Lord of all in the reconstruction period. God hath committed all things into His hands.

eration to bring about this great reform. The opportunity to federate the world has come to this generation and this time as it never came to any other age or people. We are the heirs of all the ages.

Germany has demonstrated the futility of force and materialism. The Christian ideal is before the world in clearer outline and with more convincing power than ever before. No more in America need we think of racial divisions but we must think and have faith to the effect that we are a part of the whole. The Negro race and the white race of America are inseparably bound together. Leaders of both races may hasten the tie that binds, Our hearts in Christian love."

Let every nation of the world strike hands in the spirit of those of old who said, "We are brethren."

Let us help hasten the day when all nations and races can clasp hands and sing "Blest be the tie that binds, Our hearts in Christian love."

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Races and nations will be united when they have incorporated these two indispensable qualities into their national and individual life:

(1) A loyal recognition of the authority of Jesus Christ,

(2) Loyal recognition of Him who prayed for the unity of all God's children.

Jesus Christ, the great Fountain of life, liberty and love, is set up in the center of the world. The nearer the races of the world come to Christ, the nearer they will come to each other.

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Race Relations - 1927

Improvement of

# TREND IN RACE RELATIONS DURING THE YEAR OF 1926

Review Shows That Much Has Been Done In The Direction Of Racial Co-operation In The South

Human Progress, Like A River, Never Proceeds At An Even Pace

By Robert B. Eleazer, Educational Director, Commission on Interracial Cooperation

ATLANTA, Ga., Jan. 25.—Human progress, like a river, never proceeds at an even pace. Here it races through the rapids, there it sleeps quietly in some still pool, yonder in confusion it eddies and swirls. A short range of view often leaves one in doubt whether it is moving forward or backward. Long look is necessary if one would know whither the current is going and how fast.

Present-day trends in race relations are like that. The ob- servers may see in them every degree of progress or of reaction, depending largely upon the point at which they are viewed. But looking at them objectively over even a short space as one year, one must admit, I think, that the stream is moving, moving in general in the right direction, and moving rapidly in comparison with the historic slowness of great social changes.

Probably the most encouraging development during the past year has been the increasing integration of the interests of Negroes with the social welfare agencies of communities and states. The State Welfare Boards of North Carolina and Georgia have established distinct departments of Negro Welfare. In Alabama, Louisiana, and Tennessee the welfare and inter racial organizations meet in joint annual sessions, while in the other states close and cooperative relations are maintained between the two groups.

Closely related to the above has been the inclusion of Negro welfare agencies in community chest budgets, which has now been accomplished in a large number of cities. These agencies are generously provided for in chest budgets, and the colored people of the community are enlisted in the systematic support of the

This means that at last Negroes are recognized as an essential part of the community, both as liabilities and as assets, and entitled to the same public consideration as any other group. From the standpoint of immediate results and also as promise of permanence this development is of the utmost importance.

Notable progress has been in the improvements of Negro school facilities. Atlanta, for example, having just expended \$1,250,000 on new Negro schools, has promised to the colored people fair participation in a new school bond issue of \$5,000,000.

In Louisville provision has been made for two new junior high schools, at an even pace. Here it races through the rapids, there it sleeps quietly in of several others, while preparations are under way to open a department for Negroes in the University of Louisville. Raleigh, N. C., is expending several hundred thousand dollars in improving its schools for Negroes. Memphis has just completed a new high school at a cost of \$350,000, established a new junior high, and made extensive additions to others.

The newspapers have become powerful influences for better race relations. Flaming front page stories of Negro crime largely responsible in the past for more than one race riot, are now tabooed by every respectable paper in the South. Such stories have either "played down" to inconspicuous proportions or left out altogether. Concurrently, another change less notable has taken place, namely, the featuring of constructive and art, stories of heroism and human interest, of interracial cooperation and welfare work; every day news events, athletics, etc. stories which promote race pride and ambition on the one hand and interracial understanding and appreciation on the other—these are of constant occurrence in hundreds of papers.

The new attitude of the press is reflected also in the editorial columns which almost without exception voice the demand for interracial good will, justice, and opportunity. More than many other class in the South the editors have been outspoken and unani-

mous in the condemnation of lynching and the demand that it be suppressed. Undoubtedly this had much to do with the rapid decline of lynchings in recent years.

Another significant development has been the growth of interracial interest among college groups. Scores of curriculum courses in race relations, voluntary discussion groups, interracial student forums, the international organizations in formulating racial message carried by colored speakers into many white institutions the featuring of race relations every summer student conference—these and other means are favorably affecting the attitudes of multitudes of students every year.

There is a growing interest also on the part of religious bodies, many of which are working out and passing down to their organized millions programs of interracial study and activity. In one denomination alone more than 200,000 women are studying race relations at regular intervals

## RACE RELATIONS ARE IMPROVING, SOUTH REPORTS

Lynch 30 in '26, Against Average of 107 Year.

Atlanta, Ga., Feb. 22.—(P)—Marked strides were made in many directions in the progress of race relations during 1926, the commission of inter-racial cooperation announced in its report, made public here tonight.

The report covered a "scientific survey of racial contacts," in thirty cities from New Orleans to New York, Chicago and the middle west. It was expected, the commission, said, to "prove to be the most important study of Negro conditions that has yet been made."

In many of the cities the actual survey work was done by local interracial commissions. The local commissions will use their studies as a basis of their respective programs, the general commission announced.

General.

### Improved Conditions Noted.

Among the improved conditions noted in the report were:

"Opening of work in a new state and its revival in others in which it had lapsed."

"Sustained effort with some success to stir and mobilize the conscience of Florida against lynching."

"Coöperation with three great national organizations in formulating their programs of inter-racial work." Tuskegee's report showing 30 victims of lynching in 1926, as against 16 the previous year, was termed "discouraging but not hopeless," when considered alongside the former average of 107 a year for a period of 40 years.

### Only One Lynching.

"Georgia," said the report, "had but one lynching last year, and that of a white man, as against a forty-four year average of 11. Nine alleged participants in this crime were sent to prison, several for life."

"No lynchings are reported for the year from North Carolina, Alabama, Louisiana, or Oklahoma, and only one each from Arkansas, Kentucky, Tennessee, and Virginia. South Carolina's triple lynching is a reversion which has greatly humiliated the citizenship of the state and met with universal condemnation."

"Texans insist that four of the seven lynchings charged to that state during the year were cases of private vengeance on the part of small family groups."

The inter-racial commission is an unofficial body of white and Negro citizens who are working for the betterment of the relations between the two races. It was organized in Atlanta, and has spread throughout many states of the north.

### RACE RELATIONS

#### IMPROVED IN 1926

(Preston News Service).

Atlanta, Ga., Mar. 3.—Marked strides were made in many directions in the progress of race relations in 1926, according to a annual report of the race relations commission.

The report covered a scientific survey of racial contacts in 30 of the large cities. Among the improved conditions noted in the report were:

"Opening of work in a new state and the revival of it in others in which it had lapsed." "Sustained effort with some success to stir and mobilize the conscience of Florida against lynching." "Coöperation with three great national organizations in formulating their programs of inter-racial work." "Special efforts to interest college students, which, in various ways reach thousands of students annually." "Cooperation with many official and

ating their programs of interracial work. Special efforts to interest college students, which in various ways reach thousands of students annually. Co-operation with many official and unofficial interracial committees outside of the south.

Tuskegee's report showing 30 lynching victims as against 16 for the previous years was termed as distressing, but in no way hopeless, when compared with an average of 107 a year for a period of forty years.

The interracial commission is an unofficial body composed of both white and Negro citizens who are working for the betterment of the relations between the two races. It was organized in Atlanta and has spread throughout the south and into many of the northern states.

NEW YORK TIMES

## SEES MARKED STRIDES IN RACE RELATIONS

Commission Reports Negroes Conditions Bettered and Fewer Lynchings.

ATLANTA, Ga., Feb. 22 (P).—Marked strides were made in many directions in the progress of race relations during 1926, the Commission of Interracial Cooperation announced in its report made public here tonight.

The report covered "scientific survey of racial contacts" in thirty cities from New Orleans to New York, Chicago and the Middle West. It was expected, the commission said, to "prove to be the most important study of negro conditions that has yet been made." In many of the cities included in the study the actual survey work was done by local interracial commissions.

Among the improved conditions noted in the report were: "Opening of work in a new State and its revival in others in which it had lapsed." "Sustained effort with some success to stir and mobilize the conscience of Florida against lynching." "Cooperation with three great national organizations in formulating their programs of interracial work." "Special efforts to interest college students, which, in various ways reach thousands of students annually." "Cooperation with many official and



unofficial interracial committees outside the South."

Tuskegee's report showing thirty victims of lynching in 1926 as against sixteen the previous year was termed "discouraging, but not hopeless," when considered alongside the former average of 107 a year for a period of forty years.

"Georgia, for example," said the report, "had but one lynching last year and that of a white man, as against a forty-four-year average of eleven. It is significant, too, that nine alleged participants in this crime were indicted, tried and sent to prison, several of them for life."

"No lynchings are reported for the year from North Carolina, Alabama, Louisiana or Oklahoma, and only one each from Arkansas (forty-four-year average, seven a year), Kentucky Tennessee and Virginia. South Carolina's triple lynching is a reversal which has greatly humiliated the citizenship of the State and met with universal condemnation."

## :- Inter-racial Co-operation :-

Negroes in New Orleans have contributed \$20,720 as their pro rata of racial audience in Atlanta, Georgia, the vast sum now being raised for the support of the community chest. Will W. Alexander of the William E. Harmon award of a gold medal and \$500, in recognition of his work for better race relations. After a few words of acceptance, Mr. Alexander called to the platform Miss Amy Chadwick, Superintendent of the Leonard Street Home for Colored Orphans, and turned over to her the check for \$500 as a donation to the chest. Hearty applause greeted this action and many eyes dimmed with tears.

Missionary boards and colonization societies interested in work in Liberia have arranged for a conference of their workers to be held at Hampden Institute, February 8-18. This includes both white and Negro organizations having missionaries and teachers in Liberia.

Prizes amounting to one thousand dollars have been offered by Rodman Wanamaker, through the Robert C. Ogden Association for the best musical compositions by Negro composers of the following types: a hymn of freedom, a love song, a lullaby, a dance selection and melodies and motifs of synchronous effects. Five prizes ranging from \$100 down to \$10 are offered in each group.

The Department of Educational Institutions for Negroes of the Board of Education of the Methodist Episcopal Church, reported to the annual meeting recently held in Chicago, that the Negro schools and colleges of the church were in the most prosperous period of their history. The college enrollment for the scholastic year 1926-1927, was ten times that of five years ago. The cost of operating the institutions was reported a million dollars of which the Negro in contributions and fees paid in \$650,000.

## Increasing Evidence of Improved Race Relations

Despite the rather alarming increase in lynchings—twenty-nine for 1926, or thirteen more than for 1925—there are comforting assurances that better relations exist between the white man and his black brother. An interested observer's hurried glance at what has been accomplished and what is now on the ways would indicate that the increase in lynching is only a temporary relapse, for there are ample evidences not only of sympathy and understanding, but of actual co-operation between the two races. The chief scene of these of course, in the South; and it may surprise those accustomed to view the racial problem at long distance and regard it as local to Dixie to learn that the most serious racial clashes have occurred in the North and West. The problem is not based on geography.

The encouraging trends in race relations are pictured for us by Robert B. Eleazer, educational director of the Commission on Interracial Co-operation, Atlanta, in an article in Opportunity. In the South, he tells us, the most encouraging development, has been the increasing integration of the interests of negroes with the official events, athletics, etc.—and volunteer social welfare agencies of the community and states. The state boards of both North Carolina and Georgia have established distinct departments of negro welfare, in the one case headed by an outstanding colored social worker, and in the other employing colored assistants. In Alabama, Louisiana and Tennessee, the welfare and interracial organizations met last year in joint sessions, while in the states close and co-operative relations are maintained between the two groups. Of equal importance, perhaps, has been the inclusion of negro welfare agencies in community chest budgets in a large number of cities, and we read:

"Colored welfare agencies—the Urban League, the Y. W. C. A., orphanages, day nurseries, hospitals, etc.—are generously provided for in chest budgets, and the colored people of the community are organized and led by members of their own group in the systematic support of these chests. This year, for the first time, New Orleans, Greensboro, and Savannah took this revolutionary step, while in other cities where the connection was established in previous years the arrangement has become permanent and unquestioned, and works automatically. This means that at last negroes are recognized as an essential part of the community, both as liabilities and as assets, and entitled to the same public consideration as any other group. From the standpoint of immediate results and also as a promise of permanence this development is of the utmost importance."

Of course, fundamental, and as that progress in this field is ble and encouraging: for example, having just expended a new negro schools, has promoted colored people fair participation in bond issue of \$5,000,000 that voted. In Louisville provision for two new junior high graded school, and the enlargement of others, while preparations to open a department for negroes at the University of Louisville. Raleigh, N.C., is expending several hundred dollars of a recent bond issue to and improving its schools. Memphis has just completed a school at a cost of \$350,000, established junior high, and made extensive others. Scores of negro school

have been promoted elsewhere and approximately \$300,000 has been raised for them by private subscription and public appropriation.

"Hundreds of Rosenwald schools were built throughout the South during the past year, and in every state efforts are being made to improve colored school equipment, raise the standard of teachers, and lengthen the term. We still have a long way to go in this movement, but all the trend is forward and the movement accelerates with every year. Among intelligent people there is no longer any prejudice against negro education, but on the contrary universal acceptance of its necessity and desirability."

The press, too, is taking a large part in improving racial relations. "Flaming front-page stories of negro crime, largely responsible in the past for more than one race riot, are now tabooed by every respectable paper in the South. Such stories are either 'played down' to inconspicuous proportions or are left out altogether."

This change in news policy, we are told, is the direct result of "an awakened conscience." Now, says the writer, "stories of achievement in education, business, literature, and art; stories of heroism and human interest, of interracial cooperation and welfare work; every-day news stories which promote the race pride and ambition on the one hand and interracial understanding and appreciation on the other—these are constant occurrences in hundreds of papers."

Another significant development has been the growth of interracial interest and conscience among college groups. And then there is "the growing interest on the part of great religious bodies, many of which are working out and passing down to their organized millions of men and women powerful enough to win in this warfare against misunderstanding, prejudice and injustice."

On the unfavorable side are one or two attempts at discriminatory legislation, and the increase in lynching, which the writer believes is not great enough or general enough to indicate a permanent trend.—Literary Digest.



## Improvement of. RACE BARRIERS SLOWLY CRUMBLING

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to the same public consideration as any other group. From the standpoint of immediate results and also as a promise of all, the religious appeal alone is powerful enough to win in this permanence this development is of the utmost importance."

Education is, of course, fundamental, and the writer tells us that progress in this field has been notable and encouraging:

"Atlanta, for example, having just expended \$1,250,000 on new negro schools, has promised to the colored people fair participation in a new school bond issue of \$5,000,000 that has just been voted. In Louisville provision has been made for two new junior high schools, one graded school, and the enlargement of several others, while preparations are under way to open a department for negroes in the University of Louisville. Raleigh, North Carolina, is expending several hundred thousand dollars of a recent bond issue in adding to and improving its schools for negroes. Memphis has just completed a new high school at a cost of \$350,000, established a new junior high, and made extensive additions to others. Scores of negro school enterprises have been promoted elsewhere in Tennessee, and approximately \$300,000 has been raised for them by private subscription and public appropriation.

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women programs of interracial study and activity. . . . After all, the religious appeal alone is powerful enough to win in this warfare against misunderstanding, prejudice and injustice."

On the unfavorable side are one or two attempts at discriminatory legislation, and the increase in lynching, which the writer believes is not great enough or general enough to indicate a permanent trend. He tells us further:

"Perhaps on the whole the most disquieting interracial trend of the year has manifested itself in the North and Middle West. In many industrial centers the incoming tides of negro migration have developed serious situations, which still await solution. Bombings and mob attacks on negro property in Chicago, Detroit, and other centers; the emergence of the separate school question in Cleveland and Dayton; efforts to restrict negro residential areas in city after city; street clashes in New York, Brooklyn, Philadelphia, Beverly, New Jersey—these are unhappy manifestations of a spirit that the North did not realize it possessed. Perhaps they are the result of temporary maladjustment and will speedily pass as conditions become more settled. On the other hand, as migration continues, as it will, the conflict may become more general and acute.

"Certainly the possibilities are serious enough to arouse deep concern on the part of both groups, and to stir their leaders to calm joint consideration of the situation and to cooperative effort to meet it. Conflicting court decisions on the troubled question of segregation seems to confirm the general opinion that court decisions are more likely to follow than to control public sentiment. In the last analysis, therefore, this issue, like other questions of human relations, will probably have to be fought out in the arena of public opinion and the battle won by the appeal to intelligence and conscience."

# FINDS THE RACES ON MORE AMICABLE TERMS

## Commission On Interracial Co-operation Reports The Making Of Marked Stride In Progress Of Race Rela- tions During 1926

ATLANTA, Ga., Feb. 23.—Marked strides were made in many directions in the progress of race relations during 1926, the Commission on Interracial Co-operation announced in its report, made public here Tuesday.

### Wide Study Made

The report covered a "scientific survey of racial contacts" in thirty cities from New Orleans to New York, Chicago, and the Middle West. It was expected the commission said to "prove to be the most important study of race conditions that has yet been made." In many of the cities "the growing interest on the part of great religious bodies, many of which are working out and passing down to their organized millions of men and

### Report on Lynchings

Tuskegee's report, showing thirty victims of lynching in 1926, as against sixteen the previous year, was termed "discouraging but not hopeless" when considered alongside the former average of 107 a year for a period of forty years.

"Since Florida seemed to be the chief remaining stronghold of the lynching evil," the report said, "members of the staff have investigated a number of cases personally and have succeeded in enlisting the interest of the State Bar Association, state and local chambers of commerce, officials, churchmen, educators, private citizens and students in the effort to have the perpetrators of mob violence brought to justice. Thousands of them are beginning to do something about it. This sort of thing is steadily leavening the lump with good will and Christian charity. But what of the eddies and backwashes? Of these there have been two menacing proportions—one in the South, the other in the North and Middle West. In the Southern States the only serious has been the upward



turn in the lynching figures—sixteen in 1925, and twenty-odd in 1926. After several years of steady decline from a forty-year average of 103 a year to minimum less than one-sixth as great, it is very depressing to have the figures begin to climb again.

However, the increase has not yet been enough or general enough to indicate a permanent trend. No lynchings occurred in North Carolina, Alabama, Louisiana, or Oklahoma, and but one each in Georgia (which had a forty-year average of eleven a year) Arkansas (former average seven a year), Kentucky, Tennessee, and Virginia. In the one case in Georgia nine members of the mob have been convicted and sentenced to long prison terms, the leader for life. Even in Florida, which leads the lynching roll this year, a public conscience has been aroused and mobilized that promises to make things different in days to come.

Perhaps on the whole the most disquieting interracial trend of the year has manifested itself in the North and Middle West. There the incoming tides of Negro migration have developed serious situations which still await solution. Bombing and mob attacks on Negro property in Chicago, Detroit, and other centers; the emergence of the separate school question in Cleveland and Dayton; efforts to restrict Negro residential areas in city after city; street clashes in New York, Brooklyn, Philadelphia, Beverly, N. J.,—these are unhappy manifestations of a spirit the North did not realize it possessed. Perhaps they are the result of temporary maladjustment and will speedily pass as conditions become more settled. On the other hand, as migration continues the conflict may become more general and acute. The possibilities are serious enough to arouse deep concern on the part of both groups, and to stir their leaders to calm joint consideration of the situation and to cooperative effort to meet it.

## -:- Inter-racial Co-operation -:-

At the annual meeting recently of the American Fund for Public Service, known as the Garland Fund, James Weldon Johnson, Secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, was re-elected president for the coming year.

The practice of "the brotherhood gospel" in addition to the preaching of it was advocated as a means of solving the race problem, by Dr. Will W. Alexander of the Southern Inter-racial Commission, in addressing 240 country ministers and religious workers recently in Nashville, Tennessee.

Richard Hudlin, better known perhaps, as "Dick" Hudlin has been elected captain of the 1927 tennis team of Chicago University. Hudlin is well known in collegiate tennis circles having been a member of the Maroon team for three years, and is equally as prominent in amateur tennis circles and was last year one of the most formidable contenders for championship honors.

Dr. Dan Bradley, Pastor of the Pilgrim Congregational Church, one of the largest churches of the City of Cleveland, lived up to his reputation as a friend to the Negro, when he took his chorus of one hundred twenty voices with Prof. R. S. Bayham, his well known organist and conducted the services at Mount Zion Congregational Temple in the heart of the colored district. Dr. Bradley is a graduate of Oberlin College, and is Associate Moderator of the National Council of Congregational Churches

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In an unique experiment, eighteen city pastors, members of the Fresno (California) Ministerial Union, recently exchanged pulpits in the various churches. Among the various exchanges the most interesting were those of Rev. Mr. Wilson of the Second Baptist with Rev. Fred A. Hughes of the African M. E. Church; Rev. T. J. Machida, Methodist with Rev. J. T. K. Fukushima of the Japanese

Congregational Church; and Rev. F. I. Reichle (Baptist) with Rev. W. F. Eberhardt of the German Congregational

### Boost Education

Barton, whose district includes Tennessee, Alabama and Missouri, gave a review of interracial work in the South during the past 20 years. Tennessee has now 60 organized counties, he said and \$300,000 was spent last year on Negro school buildings.

Other work by the league in Tennessee was accounted by R. E. Clay, state secretary.

Promotion of justice, education and confidence as the surest ways to bring about interracial cooperation was stressed by commissioner of Institutions, Lewis S. Pope; commissioner of Education, P. L. Harned and Appellate Justice, John H. Dewitt.



Improvement of

# Observes "Sesqui" of "Old Glory"

United States Flag Association, Headed by President Coolidge as Honorary President, Fosters Movement to Spread Ideals and Traditions Represented by Stars and Stripes to All Parts of America--Nationally Prominent Women

## Decorated at White House

vin Coolidge, honorary president, in ing throughout this big, broad land of commemorat the sesquicentennial ours of thousands of Sesquicentennial of the adoption of the American Flag "Living Flags" humanly typifying the by the Continental Congress at Philadel-Flag of the United States. These "Liv-phia on June 14, 1777. A part of the ing Flags," either adult or junior, are program of the United States Flag As-formed by volunteers acting as "Flag-sociation is the proposal that the week staffs," each "Living Flag" consisting of of June 8-14 be designated as "flag a "Flagstaff," one person who is the week" during which, through appropriate "Blue Field," thirteen persons who act patriotic activities in all communities, as "Stripes," and forty-eight as "Stars." schools and churches of all creeds and Each component part of a "Living Flag" denominations, the minds of the Ameri-automatically becomes a life member of can people shall dwell upon the Flag of The United States Flag Association and the United States and the ideals, tradi-tions, principles and institutions for which that Flag stands.

Not only are the President of the United States, the Governors of the forty-eight States and mayors and other city officials expected to aid, but also the co-operation of patriotic societies, fraternal orders, civic, educational, and religious bodies, women's and men's clubs, and other organizations is being

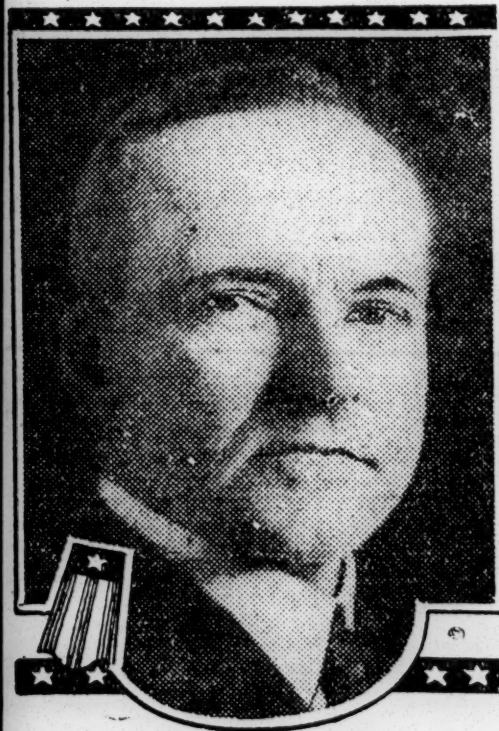
secured to make this sesquicentennial celebration of the adoption of "Old Glory" an event that will be in keeping with the greatness and glory of the American Nation. It is to be a great patriotic revival during which our people shall rededicate themselves to the cardinal principles of Americanism symbolized by the Flag.

The most human and interesting feature of the celebration will be the form-good citizens who will make stronger the

foundations on which the Republic is es-constitute the connecting link that will tablished and greater the Country in join the present generation with the which we live. The greatness, prosper-generations to come. It is a sacred ity, and happiness of a nation depend obligation the adults of today owe to upon the quality of its citizenship, a those of our people who have gone be- good citizen being an asset and a bad fore and to posterity to see that the ris-citizen a liability. The United States ing generation is forged and welded into Flag Association, with the Flag as its a strong and unbreakable link that will emblem and "Honor the Flag and up-connect the present and past generations hold its ideals" as its slogan, has a defi-with the generations to come. This will nite and comprehensive program of edu-be accomplished through the Young cation involving study clubs in the fun-America movement which The United damentals of citizenship that will be car-States Flag Association is now inaug-ried out with the co-operation of pa-urating.

triotic societies, fraternal orders, civic, "We have no paid organizers. We educational, and religious bodies,work solely through volunteers, but women's and men's clubs, and other or-while we can not remunerate these vol-ganizations whose total membershipunteers in a monetary sense, we have reaches the seventy-five million mark. Icreated a system of rewards which I believe it to be the most far-reach-think they will be glad to hand down to ing and practical educational pro-those who come after them. Each per-son who founds or forms a 'Living Flag' or renders other service to the Flag which, in the judgment of the execu-tive committee, is deserving of the honor, will receive the flag medal, which carries with it a life membership in the Order of the Flag, which is the 'legion of honor' of the United States Flag Association. To those who form or found two 'Living Flags' or render other specially meritorious service to the Flag, is awarded the patriotic service medal. A gold star is added for each additional flag formed.

"This decoration invests the recipient



**PRES. CALVIN COOLIDGE**  
Honorary President of the United States Flag Association.

**PLANS** for the greatest patriotic celebration in the history of the United States, if not in the annals of the world, are being made by the United States Flag Association, headed by Cal-



with the title of "daughter of the flag" or "son of the flag," as the case may be, and carries with it life membership in the Order of the Flag. The cross of honor is awarded to those who form thirteen 'Living Flags' or who render other exceptional service to the Flag. This decoration invests the recipient with the title of 'lady of the flag' in case of women and 'knight of the flag' in the case of men, and carries with it life membership in the Order of the Flag."

Mrs. Alfred J. Brosseau, President General of the Daughters of the American Revolution, was awarded the first Cross of Honor to be presented by the United States Flag Association for "exceptional and meritorious service to the flag." The decoration, the highest awarded by the Flag Association, was presented to Mrs. Brosseau by President Coolidge on behalf of the Flag Association at the reception tendered the D. A. R. at the White House during the recent Continental Congress of the Daughters in Washington. At the same time President Coolidge presented decorations to a large number of the Daughters and other distinguished women, including Mrs. Josiah A. Van Orsdel, National President, D. A. R.; Mrs. Edwin C. Gregory, State Regent, North Carolina D. A. R., and Mrs. John T. Lowe, President, American Legion Auxiliary.

The United States Flag Association, which has headquarters at Washington, was incorporated in April, 1924, under the laws of the District of Columbia. The officers are Calvin Coolidge, honorary president; James A. Moss, colonel, U. S. A. (retired), director general; Otto H. Kahn, treasurer.

The thirteen founders of the United States Flag Association, typifying the thirteen stripes of the Flag, illustrate better than words can tell, the spirit that dominates the association. Of varied races and nationality, differing in politics and religion, they show, by their action, that all races and classes become as one under the influence of the call of the American Flag.

The founders were Charles E. Hughes, former Secretary of State and former justice of the United States Supreme Court; Thomas R. Marshall, late Democratic Vice President of the United States (in memoriam); his eminence, William Cardinal O'Connell, senior Catholic prelate in the United States; Rabbi Abram Simon, president Union of American Reformed Rabbis; Bishop James E. Freeman, president National Cathedral Foundation, Protestant Episcopal

Church; Senator Oscar W. Underwood, of Alabama; Senator Irvine L. Lenroot, of Wisconsin; Curtis D. Wilbur, of California, Secretary of the Navy; Governor Alfred E. Smith, of New York; Mrs. Thomas G. Winter, former president general Federation of Women's Clubs with 2,000,000 members; Judge Elbert H. Gary, chief executive United States Steel Corporation; Samuel Gompers, late president American Federation of Labor (in memoriam); Dr. Robert R. Moton, president of Tuskegee institute.

The list of founders, as Col. Moss points out, was designed to show the widespread scope and universal nature of the United States Flag Association, embracing, as it does, leaders in the various religious, political organizations and sections of country represented.

The national council consists of the governors of the 48 States of the Union, typifying the 48 stars of the flag. There is in addition a women's national council consisting of the heads of women's patriotic societies, fraternal orders, clubs, American Legion auxiliaries and other organizations as well as other distinguished women who are leaders in their sections of the country. They include such women as Mrs. Alfred J. Brosseau, president general D. A. R.; Mrs. John D. Sherman, president General Federation of Women's Clubs; Mrs. Edith Mason Christy, national president Women's Relief corps; Mrs. Adalin M. Macauley, national president American Legion auxiliary.

Establishment of the United States Flag Association is due to the gratitude of an army officer, a colonel of the regular army who had followed the flag on the battlefields of three wars and who was, at his own request, retired from active duty after 32 years' service, in order that he might build, in this association, a living monument to the Flag which he had served so well and which had given him so much. The officer is James A. Moss, colonel, U. S. A. (retired).

Col. Moss was born in a small town in Louisiana about seven years after the Civil War. His father, a captain in Lee's army, returned home after the surrender at Appomattox, penniless. Union soldiers had burned his sugar houses and had freed his slaves and Capt. Moss found himself faced with the necessity of making a fresh start.

The Moss family was one of the old-fashioned variety, numbering fourteen children. About the time James A. Moss was approaching his eighteenth birthday, the congressman from his district held a competitive examination

for a cadetship at West Point and young Moss entered and won, entering West Point in 1890 and graduating in 1894.

"My government gave me an excellent education that my father could not have given me because of his limited means," Col. Moss explains. "Upon graduating from West Point, my government gave me an honorable position in its military service. As a result of the education thus received and the experience I had in the army, I was able to write a number of military books—33 in number—that have given me distinction as a military authority and more of this 'world's goods' than I ever dreamt would be mine. I therefore feel that all I am, all that I have, I owe to my government and when I retired from active service some four years ago, I felt that if, before I am taken out to Arlington cemetery, I could but do something that would bring into greater consideration and higher appreciative regard the Flag of my country, and the ideals, traditions and institutions for which that Flag stands, that when the Great Commander gives me the order for me to go 'over the top' for the last time, I could march forward with firmness in my step and contentment in my heart, following 'Old Glory' into that realm where battle flags are furled and war drums throb no longer.

"This is the feeling, the thought, in which was conceived and born the United States Flag Association, whose purpose is to foster reverence for the flag of the United States and combat any and all influences hostile to the ideals, traditions, principles and institutions for which that flag stands, and it is in this spirit that I have dedicated the rest of my life to the work of the United States Flag Association."

That Col. Moss lives up to his expressed ideals is demonstrated by the fact that he has served the association as director general since its foundation without pay, and has personally contributed liberally in a financial way to the work of the organization, in addition to which he defrays his own expenses while traveling in the interest of the association.

He hopes to see a million American native and naturalized, become members of the association in order that there may be in existence a great powerful body of patriotic citizens, devoted to the upholding of the ideals for which the Flag stands, the extermination of all propaganda or other activities against the government and the insti-

lution of the duties of good citizenship into the minds of the children of today. To this end Col. Moss is devoting most of his time during his sesquicentennial year to the building up of "living flags" throughout the country.

## THE WHITE HOUSE

Washington.

The United States Flag Association has done me the honor to invite me to serve as its honorary president and I am doing myself the honor promptly to accept the service.

Unless there is an eternal readiness to respond with the same faith, the same courage, and the same devotion in the defense of our institutions which were exhibited in their establishment, we shall be dispossessed, and others of sterner fiber will seize on our inheritance. It is, therefore, well that the fires of patriotism be kept burning and that our national ideals and traditions be emphasized and kept before our people.

The work which the United States Flag Association is doing is most commendable and deserves the support of every good and loyal citizen.

I am glad to be one amongst those who are pledged to its program of patriotism.

CALVIN COOLIDGE.



Race Relations - 1927  
Improvement of

General.



COL. JAMES A. MOSS, U. S. A.  
(Retired).  
Originator and Director General  
of the United States Flag  
Association

FOUNDERS OF THE UNITED STATES FLAG ASSOCIATION. (1) Curtis D. Wilbur, Secretary of the Navy; (2) Alfred E. Smith, governor New York; (3) Oscar W. Underwood, former senator from Alabama; (4) Charles E. Hughes, former Secretary of State and former Justice of the United States Supreme Court; (5) Mrs. Thomas G. Winter, former president of the General Federation of Women's Clubs; (6) Rabbi Abram Simon, president Union of American Reformed Rabbis; (7) His Eminence William, Cardinal O'Connell, senior Catholic prelate in the United States; (8) Bishop James E. Freeman, president National Cathedral Foundation, Protestant Episcopal Church; (9) Samuel Gompers, late president American Federation of Labor (in memoriam); (10) Judge Elbert H. Gary, chief executive United States Steel Corporation; (11) the late Thomas R. Marshall, Vice President of the United States (in memoriam); (12) Senator Irvine L. Lenroot, of Wisconsin; (13) Dr. Robert R. Moton, president of Tuskegee institute.



# Crusades in Race Relations in 1926

By Robert B. Eleazer

*Educational Director, Commission on Interracial Co-operation*

**H**UMAN progress, like a river, never proceeds at an even pace. Here it races through the rapids, there it sleeps quietly in some still pool, yonder in confusion it eddies and swirls. A short-range view often leaves one in doubt whether it moves at all, or, if moving, whether forward or backward. The long look is necessary if one would know whither the current is going and how fast.

Present-day trends in American race relations are like that. The observer may see in them every degree of progress or of reaction, depending entirely upon the point at which they are viewed. But looking at them objectively over even so short a space as one year, one must admit, I think, that the stream is moving, moving in general in the right direction, and moving rapidly in comparison with the historic slowness of great social changes. Concurrently, another change no less notable has taken place, namely, the featuring of constructive Negro news. The newspapers have become powerful influences for better race relations. Flaming front-page stories of Negro crime, largely responsible in the past for more than one race riot, are now tabooed by every respectable paper in the South. Such stories are either "played down" to inconspicuous proportions or left out altogether. The new Craig School, at New Orleans, has just been completed at a cost of \$250,000. The new Southern States the only serious backset has been the upward turn in the lurching figures—sixteen in 1925, and twenty-odd in 1926. After several years of steady decline from a forty-year average of 103 a year to a minimum less than one sixth as great, it is very depressing to have the figures begin to climb again. However, the increase has not yet been great enough nor general enough to indicate a permanent trend. No lynchings occurred in North Carolina, Alabama, Louisiana, or Oklahoma, and but one each in Georgia (which had a forty-year average of eleven a year), Arkansas (former average, seven a year), Kentucky, Tennessee, and Virginia. In the one case in Georgia nine members of the mob have been convicted and sentenced to long prison terms, the leader for life. Even in Florida, which has headed the lynching roll this year, a public conscience has been aroused and mobilized that promises to make things different in days to come.

Probably the most encouraging development during the past year has been the increasing integration of the interests of Negroes with the social welfare agencies of communities and States. The State welfare boards of North Carolina and Georgia have established distinct departments of Negro welfare. In Alabama, Louisiana, and Tennessee the State welfare and other interracial organizations meet in joint annual sessions, while in the other States close and co-operative relations are maintained between the two groups.

Closely related to the above has been the inclusion of Negro welfare agencies in community chest budgets, which has now been accomplished in a large number of cities. These agencies are generously provided for in chest budgets, and the colored people of the community are enlisted in systematic support of the chests. This means that at last Negroes are recognized as an essential part of the community, both as liabilities and as assets, and entitled to the same public consideration as any other group. From the standpoint of immediate results, and also as a promise of permanence, this development is of the utmost importance.

Notable progress has been made in the improvement of Negro school facilities. Atlanta, for example, having just expended \$1,250,000 on new Negro schools, has promised to the colored people fair participation in a new school-bond issue of \$5,000,000. In Louisville provision has been made for two new junior high schools, a graded school, and the enlargement of several others, while preparations are under way to open a department

There is a growing interest also on the part of religious bodies, many of which are working out and passing down to their organized millions programs of interracial study and activity. In one denomination alone more than 200,000 women are studying race relations at

regular intervals, and thousands of them are beginning to do something about it. This sort of thing is steadily leavening the lump with good will and Christian charity.

But what of the eddies and backwashes? Of these there have been two of menacing proportions—one in the South, the other in the North and Middle West. In the Southern States the only serious backset has been the upward turn in the lurching figures—sixteen in 1925, and twenty-odd in 1926. After several years of steady decline from a forty-year average of 103 a year to a minimum less than one sixth as great, it is very depressing to have the figures begin to climb again.

However, the increase has not yet been great enough nor general enough to indicate a permanent trend. No lynchings occurred in North Carolina, Alabama, Louisiana, or Oklahoma, and but one each in Georgia (which had a forty-year average of eleven a year), Arkansas (former average, seven a year), Kentucky, Tennessee, and Virginia. In the one case in Georgia nine members of the mob have been convicted and sentenced to long prison terms, the leader for life. Even in Florida, which has headed the lynching roll this year, a public conscience has been aroused and mobilized that promises to make things different in days to come.

Perhaps on the whole, the most disquieting interracial trend of the year has manifested itself in the North and Middle West. There the incoming tides of Negro migration have developed serious situations which still await solution. Bombings and mob attacks on Negro property in Chicago, Detroit, and other centers; the emergence of the separate school question in Cleveland and Dayton; efforts to restrict Negro residential areas in city after city; street clashes in New York, Brooklyn, Philadelphia, Beverly, N. J.—these are unhappy manifestations of a spirit the North did not realize it possessed. Perhaps they are the result of temporary maladjustment and will speedily pass as conditions become more settled. On the other hand, as migration continues the conflict may become more general and acute. The possibilities are serious enough to arouse deep concern on the part of both groups, and to stir their leaders to calm joint consideration of the situation and to co-operative effort to meet it.

The new attitude of the press is reflected also in the editorial columns, which almost without exception voice the demand for interracial good will, justice, and opportunity. More than any other class in the South, the editors have been outspoken and unanimous in the condemnation of lynching and the demand that it be suppressed. Undoubtedly this has had much to do with the rapid decline of lynchings in recent years.

Another significant development has been the growth of interracial interest among college groups. Scores of curriculum courses in race relations, voluntary discussion groups, interracial student forums, the interracial meseration of the situation and to co-operative effort to meet it.

tutions, the featuring of race relations in every summer

student conference—these and other means are favorably affecting the attitudes of multitudes of students every

year.

There is a growing interest also on the part of religious bodies, many of which are working out and passing down to their organized millions programs of interracial study and activity. In one denomination alone more than 200,000 women are studying race relations at



# The American Inter-racial Association

By V. F. CALVERTON

RACIAL issues in America are at times critical and cancerous. They are always fraught with impending disasters. Instead of meeting them openly, with intelligent defiance and unified organization, we usually succumb to the temptation of hope and reason, ventilate our attitudes in vain talk and solve our difficulties in vacuous utopias. In the meanwhile, racialisms grow, spread and intensify. The Ku Klux Klan, the Zionists, the Nordics, affecting religious racialisms, cultural racialisms, biological racialisms, all reflect the racial manias that are obsessing our age.

Instigated by discrimination if not oppression, the persecuted races are driven to the absurdity of group-exaltation. Instead of justifying the Palestinian proposition as an economic and social move, a gesture of expediency, the Zionists infuse it with a religious metaphysics, elevate it into a religious *Weltanschauung*. In their enthusiasm, their reason knows few limits, and their imagination none. The Jewish race is made into an immutable entity, distinguishable in every environment. The Negro, like the Jew, driven to the defensive, has contrived a somewhat similar rationalization. Both of these developments, with Jew and Negro, are reflexes of the civilization that feeds upon the accentuation instead of the diminution of race-prejudice, that fosters competition instead of cooperation, that promotes nationalism instead of internationalism.

The organization of *The American Inter-Racial Association* this year, therefore, is significant, because it comes in active response to an urgent social need. It marks the first definite inter-racial association in America with social purpose and social program.

The American Inter-Racial Association is dedicated to the task of encouraging inter-racial contacts, organizing inter-racial groups, and creating an inter-racial press. While there are many races (the word is used here in its usual loose-conceived sense) in America, the process of assimilation has gone on with such rapidity that, with the exception of the recent immigration laws, it is the Negro who chiefly suffers. The Jew, to be sure, does not escape. Anti-Semitism in colleges is often as violent as a college yell. "Sensible restriction" signs deprive beautiful habitats to Jewish tenantry. But the Jewish problem, in America at least, is by no means as acute and serious as the Negro problem. For that reason, *The American Inter-Racial Association* has decided to concentrate its attention upon the Negro issue. Not that other inter-racial contacts will be discouraged; they will be secondary, however to Negro-white relations.

If we survey the Negro-white situation today, several features are at once conspicuous. In the first place, the groups do not cooperate. In many instances, as in the north, antagonism may not exist, yet inter-racial contacts are non-existent. This is very often due to the fact that there are no ways of fostering such contacts, no ways of bringing Negroes and white together on a common, equalitarian, social level. Even religion, which is a meeting ground for many nationalities, segregates the Negro to his own church and his own people. The labor-movement excludes the Negro from many of its locals, isolates him in others and in but few allows him chance for free-contacts. The radical groups offer greater opportunity but the Negro is as yet unadvanced in his economics, and, as a consequence, unable to utilize this medium. In colleges Cosmopolitan Clubs have attempted to solve the problem but have invariably failed. The American Inter-Racial Association

proposes the organization of definite inter-racial groups in city, town and hamlet, groups that will meet without the patronizing influence of the philanthropist, and without the compromising gesture of the social worker, meet to face a situation that is admittedly evil and which can be combatted effectively by group and not individual action.

To this end, *The American Inter-Racial Association* is endeavoring to develop an inter-racial press, and, as far as practical and possible, a corps of lecture-organizers who will go from place to place, as occasion demands or expediency necessitates, and organize branches and sub-branches of the national association. Hitherto magazines, like the organizations we adverted to in a preceding paragraph, have been either Negro or white, that is, racial and not inter-racial. *OPPORTUNITY*, *The Messenger*, *The Crisis*, the three leading Negro periodicals, have white contributors, it is true, but the magazines nevertheless, are unequivocally racial in that it is the cause of the Negro rather than the cause of inter-racial relations that they espouse. *The American Inter-Racial Association* in January will issue the first number of its publication *Race*, which will be the first inter-racial publication printed in the United States. It will be edited by Negroes and whites, and shall be devoted to the science of inter-racial relations. If its aims be classified as propagandistic, then the aim of every liberal and progressive as well as radical publication in America is propagandistic. Its appearance is no criticism of the Negro and white periodicals that are already established; they all, no doubt, have their place and function. *Race*, however, comes to fill a new need. Its position is unique. Its challenge is significant.

*Race*, as an expression of *The American Inter-Racial Association*, shall be definitely opposed to the principle of segregation, however or whenever applied. There is no more fundamental reason why segregation should be forced upon the Negro than upon the Chinese, Italian or Hindu. Our practice is an anachronistic vestige of the slave-system. In the past, segregation has been opposed by many of the racial organizations of the Negro; in many instances, compromise has been accepted as an expedient. It believes in a definite, organized opposition. In such a struggle an inter-racial association, once its power and influence have widened and deepened, can be more effective than a racial. In this struggle, *The American Inter-Racial Association* solicits the aid of all eager to cooperate in a movement to oppose the existence of racial prejudice and prosecution in America—or the world.

In summary, *The American Inter-Racial Association* has been organized to combat a disastrous social evil in the United States. By approaching the economic source of the difficulty and by the dissemination of educational literature on the topic, the organization of lecture-courses and the creation of social groups, it aims to develop a tactic that will be of significance in the struggle for inter-racial sanity and economic reconstruction. Its stand is clear and unequivocal. It can make no promise of final success. It can but address its challenge to the American liberals and radicals in an endeavor to rally their support into definite social organization. In social crisis, it can become a power for good that no racial organization could achieve. It is but an expression of social thought that has long demanded social action. It is a move in the direction of that social progress which is desired by every liberal and radical mind.



# Improvement of Trends in Race Relations in 1926

By ROBERT B. ELEAZER

**H**UMAN progress, like a river, never proceeds at an even pace. Here it races through the rapids, there it sleeps quietly in some still pool, yonder in confusion it eddies and swirls. A short range view often leaves one in doubt whether it moves at all, or, if moving, whether forward or backward. The long look is necessary if one would know whither the current is going and how fast.

Present-day trends in American race relations are like that. The observer may see in them every degree of progress or of reaction, depending entirely upon the point at which they are viewed. But looking at them objectively over even so short a space as one year, one must admit, I think, that the stream is moving, moving in general in the right direction, and moving rapidly in comparison with the historic slowness of great social changes. Following is a hurried glance at some of the significant elements in the situation.

*Opportunity*  
In the South probably the most encouraging development during the past year has been the increasing integration of the interests of Negroes with the official and volunteer social welfare agencies of communities and states. The State Welfare Boards of both North Carolina and Georgia have established distinct departments of Negro welfare, headed in the one case by an outstanding colored social worker, and in the other employing colored assistants. In Alabama, Louisiana, and Tennessee the state welfare and interracial organizations met in joint annual sessions, while in the other states close and cooperative relations are maintained between the two groups.

Closely related to the above, and perhaps of equal importance, has been the inclusion of Negro welfare agencies in community chest budgets, which has now been accomplished in a large number of cities. Colored welfare agencies—the Urban League, the Y. W. C. A., orphanages, day nurseries, hospitals, etc.—are generously provided for in chest budgets, and the colored people of the community are organized and led by members of their own group in the systematic support of these chests. This year, for the first time, New Orleans, Greensboro, and Savannah took this revolutionary step, while in other cities where the connection was established in previous years the arrangement has become permanent and unquestioned, and works automatically. This means that at last Negroes are recognized as an essential part of the community, both as liabilities and as assets, and entitled to the same public consideration as any other group. From the standpoint of immediate results and also as a promise of permanence this development is of the utmost importance.

\* \* \*

The expansion and improvement of Negro school facilities, of course, is of fundamental importance. Nothing else, perhaps, will count for quite so much in the development of the race and in the growth of more appreciative attitudes toward it. Progress in this regard, while very much slower than one could desire, has been notable and encouraging.

Atlanta, for example, having just expended \$1,250,000 on new Negro schools, has promised to the colored people fair participation in a new school bond issue of \$5,000,000 that has just been voted. In Louisville provision has been made for two new junior high schools, one graded school, and the enlargement of several others, while preparations are under way to open a department for Negroes in the University of Louisville. Raleigh, N. C., is expending several hundred thousand dollars of a recent bond issue in adding to and improving its schools for Negroes. Memphis has just completed a new high school at a cost of \$350,000, established a new junior high, and made extensive additions to others. Scores of Negro school enterprises have been promoted elsewhere in Tennessee, and approximately \$300,000 has been raised for them by private subscription and public appropriation.

Hundreds of Rosenwald schools were built throughout the South during the past year, and in every state efforts are being made to improve colored school equipment, raise the standard of teachers, and lengthen the term. We still have a long way to go in this regard, but all the trend is forward and the movement accelerates with every year. Among intelligent people there is no longer any prejudice against Negro education, but on the contrary universal acceptance of its necessity and desirability.

\* \* \*

The newspapers, formerly too often fomenters of interracial friction, are fast becoming one of the most powerful influences for better relations. Flaming front page stories of Negro crime, largely responsible in the past for more than one race riot, are now tabooed by every respectable paper in the South. Such stories are either "played down" to inconspicuous proportions or are left out altogether. This change in news policy is the direct result of an awakened editorial conscience.

Concurrently, another change no less notable has taken place, namely, the featuring of constructive Negro news. Stories of achievement in education, business, literature and art; stories of heroism and human interest, of interracial cooperation and welfare work; every-day news events, athletics, etc.—stories which promote race pride and ambition on the one hand and interracial understanding and appreciation on the other—these are of constant occurrence in hundreds of papers. The Interracial Commission's news bureau has entrée with this sort of

material into fifteen hundred dailies and weeklies, religious journals, college, labor, agricultural, and women's papers, with an aggregate circulation of fifteen million.

The new attitude of the press is reflected also in the editorial columns, which almost without exception voice the demand for interracial good will, justice, and opportunity. More than any other class in the South, for example, the editors have been outspoken and unanimous in their condemnation of lynching and their demand that it be suppressed. Undoubtedly this has had much to do with the rapid decline of lynchings in recent years.

\* \* \*

Another significant development has been the growth of interracial interest and conscience among college groups. Scores of curriculum courses in race relations, voluntary discussion groups, interracial student forums in college centers, the interracial message carried by colored speakers into many white institutions, the featuring of race relations in every summer student conference—these and other means are favorably affecting or revolutionizing the attitudes of multitudes of students every year. The full effect of this influence will make itself felt in years to come.

One might speak, also, of the growing interest on the part of great religious bodies, many of which are working out and passing down to their organized millions of men and women programs of interracial study and activity. In one denomination alone more than two hundred thousand women are studying race relations at regular intervals and thousands of them are beginning to do something about it. Though for the most part these programs are still on paper only, they are the leaven that is steadily leavening the lump with good will and Christian charity. After all, the religious appeal alone is powerful enough and fundamental enough to win in this warfare against misunderstanding, prejudice and injustice.

\* \* \*

But what of the eddies and backwashes? Of these there have been two of menacing proportions—one in the South, the other in the North and Middle West. In the Southern States the only serious backset has been the upward turn in the lynching figures—sixteen in 1925, and twenty-odd in 1926. After several years of steady decline from a forty-year average of 103 a year to a minimum less than one-sixth as great, it is very depressing to have the figures begin to climb again.

However, the increase has not yet been great enough or general enough to indicate a permanent trend. At this writing (December 15th) no lynchings have been reported from North Carolina, Alabama, Louisiana, or Oklahoma, and but one each from Georgia (which had a forty-year average of eleven a year), Arkansas (former average seven a year), Kentucky, Tennessee, and Virginia. In the one case in Georgia nine members of the mob have been convicted and sentenced to long prison terms.



the leader for life. Even in Florida, which with Mississippi heads the lynching roll of shame this year, a public conscience has been aroused and mobilized that may be depended upon to make things different in days to come. In the LaBelle case seventeen alleged members of the mob were arrested and held for trial, and earnest, though so far unsuccessful, pressure for vigorous prosecution and conviction was brought to bear from many influential quarters, including the Governor's office. The foes of lynching may as well recognize that they must wage not a single battle, but an unrelenting war, perhaps long drawn out and with shifting fortunes.

On the unfavorable side may be mentioned, also, the discriminatory bills pushed on the last Virginia legislature by the Anglo-Saxon league. This situation for a time looked quite menacing. But there were compensations. Many of the State's most influential citizens, men and women, rallied to the opposition and fought the bills to a finish. Only one of the four measures was able to survive, and that one quite innocuous. Of a similar character was the widely advertised Atlanta barber bill, which went down ingloriously under the furious assault of outraged public opinion.

\* \* \*

Perhaps on the whole the most disquieting interracial trend of the year has manifested itself in the North and Middle West. In many industrial centers the incoming tides of Negro migration have developed serious situations, which still await solution. Bombings and mob attacks on Negro property in Chicago, Detroit, and other centers; the emergence of the separate school question in Cleveland and Dayton; efforts to restrict Negro residential areas in city after city; street clashes in New York, Brooklyn, Philadelphia, Beverly, N. J.,—these are unhappy manifestations of a spirit that the North did not realize it possessed. Perhaps they are the result of temporary maladjustment and will speedily pass as conditions become more settled. On the other hand, as migration continues, as it will, the conflict may become more general and acute.

Certainly the possibilities are serious enough to arouse deep concern on the part of both groups, and to stir their leaders to calm joint consideration of the situation and to cooperative effort to meet it. Conflicting court decisions on the troubled question of segregation seem to confirm the general opinion that court decisions are more likely to follow than to control public sentiment. In the last analysis, therefore, this issue, like other questions of human relations, will probably have to be fought out in the arena of public opinion and the battle won by the appeal to intelligence and conscience.



Race Relations-1927

Improvement of

## 2,000 Negroes Attend 'Cue

AD CLUB SPONSORS UNIQUE OCCASION

## Given by Woodland Citizens

Woodland, Ga., August 12.—(Special.)—More than 2,000 negroes who live in the northern part of Talbot county, for whom the Georgia white man here, met here today at what is believed to be the first negro home-coming ever given by the white citizens better. This meeting was sponsored by the Woodland Ad club and industry in the school as it was to teach by the farmers and peach growers of the place.

Several speeches were made by both white persons and negroes and the talks were greatly enjoyed by the negroes. The music for the occasion consisted of several songs sung by the negro congregation, led by Golden Carreker, colored.

The first speaker was H. A. Alsobrooks, agricultural agent of the A. B. & C. railroad. Mr. Alsobrooks spoke along the line of industry and thrift among the colored race and told the negroes that everyone should have an ambition to own a little land and stated that an ideal condition for a negro family was to own at least a small farm and during their spare time from work on this farm to help the large peach growers and farmers in the neighborhood.

Dave Moore, colored, from Gay made a short talk, stating that although he lived at Gay, he was hunting a home at Woodland, since he saw how the whites treated the negro.

John W. Adams, a prosperous negro farmer of this place, made a talk to the negroes along the line of thrift and stated that he remembered the time when his mother worked for \$25 per year and supported the family. He said he had worked at 25 cents per day but by thrift and industry, he now owned 500 acres of land and owed nothing. He said the great trouble with the negro was they never got scared of debt, but let the merchant do the getting scared. Talks were made by Henry Parham and several other local negroes.

A talk was made by John Rigdon, agricultural agent of the Central of Georgia railroad, along the line of dairying and poultry raising. He stated that he knew places where negroes were doing well in the dairy business and were accumulating money much faster than other negroes who had gone to Detroit or other northern cities.

### Cason Cheered.

The principal negro speaker of the day was Rev. J. R. Cason, who teaches the negro school here. He was loudly cheered by both white persons and negroes. He stated that he was not there to flatter the whites nor to tell the negroes they were mistreated by the southern white man, but to tell both white and black the truth. He stated that he was born in Georgia, and had been in almost every state in the union and many foreign countries but he believed the Georgia

only the negroes participated.

The principal white speakers were H. A. Alsobrooks and John Rigdon, agricultural agents for railroads. Both stressed the industry and thrift of the negroes here and urged continuation of greater farming activities, principally in dairying and poultry raising. They pointed out that the negro family owning and operating farms in the South have become prosperous and have accumulated more money than those who have migrated.

The Rev. J. R. Cason, principal negro speaker, asserted the belief that the Georgia white man is the best friend the negro has, although there is misunderstanding at times. From his observations throughout the country, he said, the greatest trouble with the negro race is that they have had bad teachings from their preachers and teachers. He believed this condition was growing better.

Dublin, Ga.

AUG 25 1927

### A HOPEFUL SIGN

(Atlanta Independent)

A few weeks ago, an industrious and progressive negro farmer of Jenkins county, Georgia, gave a big barbecue and watermelon cutting for the entertainment of a large group of white farmers and business men in his neighborhood, which they appreciated and enjoyed immensely. In addition to giving his white neighbors some of the best home-raised barbecued meats in the history of Southern barbecue, he gave them a good lesson in practical, diversified, independent farming. He taught them how to make farm life a joy, as well as a profitable business.

The idea of social equality did not enter into the minds of his guests. Aside from barbecued meats and watermelons, his white neighbors' minds were fixed upon the possibility of developing out of the negro, at their doors the most helpful and profitable farm labor and agriculture producers.

Following this example of good will and cordial race relations, last week, at Woodland, Talbot county, Georgia, a Mr. Woodland, white, gave a big barbecue for the colored people in his part of Talbot county, as an evidence of the good will existing between the races.

At this meeting addresses were delivered by leading men of both races, expressive of the good will and cooperation

prevailing in the community between the races.

These meetings of good will and community interest will do more to develop the South and bring about industrial peace and economic rest than a cow pen full of political demagogues striving to stir up racial strife for the purpose of keeping themselves in office. Let us have more of these good will gatherings. Let us have a better understanding, bring back into play our farm lands, and start the drift of the people from the cities to the country. This can be done by more cordial relations, and making the negro to feel that life and property are safe in the country; and also by giving them better school houses, longer terms more efficient teachers and by encouraging them to make themselves at home by building better church houses and improving housing conditions.

We want more Mr. Woodlands. It will be far better to develop the negro labor in the South, that is always peaceful and quiet, than to import foreigners.

Manchester, Ga. Mercury

## NEGROES ATTEND CUE AT WOODLAND

The citizens of Woodland gave the negroes of the northern part of Talbot county a good feeling barbecue last Friday. The following write up of the feast and amusement features appeared in the Atlanta Constitution of last Sunday.

More than 2,000 negroes who live in the northern part of Talbot county, or who formerly resided here, met here today at what is believed to be the first negro home-coming ever given by the white citizens to negroes. This meeting was sponsored by the Woodland Ad club and by the farmers and peach growers of this place.

Several speeches were made by both white persons and negroes and the talks were greatly enjoyed by the negroes. The music for the occasion consisted of several songs sung

by the negro congregation, led by Golden Carreker, colored.

The first speaker was H. A. Alsobrooks, agricultural agent of the A. B. & C. railroad. Mr. Alsobrooks spoke along the line of industry and thrift among the colored race and told the negroes that everyone should have an ambition to own a little land and stated that an ideal condition for a negro family was to own at least a small farm and during their spare time from work on this farm to help the large peach growers and farmers in the neighborhood.

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John W. Adams, a prosperous negro farmer of this place made a talk to the negroes along the line of thrift and state that he remembered the time when his mother worked for \$25 per year and supported the family. He said he had worked at 25 cents per day but by thrift and industry, he now owned 500 acres of land and owed nothing. He said the great trouble with the negro was they never got scared of debt, but let the merchant do the getting scared. Talks were made by Henry Parham and several other local negroes.

A talk was made by John Rigdon, agricultural agent of the Central of Georgia railroad, along the line of dairying and poultry raising. He stated that he knew places where negroes were doing well in the dairy business and were accumulating money much faster than other negroes who had gone to Detroit or other northern cities.

The principal negro speaker of the day was Rev. J. R. Cason, who teaches the negro school here. He was loudly cheered by both white persons and negroes. He stated that he was not there to flatter the whites nor to tell the negroes they were mistreated by the southern white man, but to tell both white and black the truth. He stated that he was born in Georgia, and had been in almost every state in the union and many foreign countries but he believed the Georgia white man was the best



friend he had ever had, although at times he had been mistreated by them. He stated that the great trouble with the negroes was that for years they had had teaching from their preachers and teachers, but he believed this state of affairs was growing much better. Cason stated that he considered it as much his duty to teach industry in the school as it was to teach the alphabet.

Much amusement was caused when Cason stated that the white people were constantly telling the negro to diversify, but that the negro believed that he could not borrow money or anything but cotton and turning to S. F. Woodall, president of the Woodland bank, he said. "The negro is not far from wrong, is he?" Cason's talk was thoroughly enjoyed by all.

A bountiful barbecue was served to the negroes after the speaking and at 2:30 o'clock the negroes had relay races, 100 and 200-yard foot races, and several sack races. A baseball game between colored teams was played. The day was thoroughly enjoyed by all present and there was absolutely no disorder.

The occasion was arranged in order that the local white citizens might show their appreciation of the loyalty and industry of the negroes of Talbot county, few of whom have migrated. The negroes of this locality are regarded as being among the most law-abiding of any section in the south.

## WHITES FETE NEGROES IN GA

### Move to Stop Migration By Creating Good Will Is Launched

WOODLAND, Ga., Aug. 17.—Special. In a movement to stem the wave of migration that has been sweeping parts of the south recently, the whites of this section Friday staged one of the biggest good-ill picnics ever witnessed in Georgia. Several thousand persons of both races was in attendance at the gathering believed the first Race home-coming ever given by whites in the south.

Prominent members of both races delivered addresses in evidencing the friendship of the two in this part of the State. The occasion was

planned primarily that the people of Talbot County might manifest their appreciation of the loyalty and industry of the Negroes in the county, few of whom have migrated.

A beautiful barbecue was tendered to race citizens, after the speaking followed by various athletic events including a baseball game.

The principal white speakers were H. A. Alsobrooks and John Rigden, agricultural agents for railroads. Both stressed the industry and thrift of the race here and urged continuation of greater farming activities principally in dairying and poultry raising. They pointed out that the Race family owning and operating farms in the South have become prosperous and have accumulated more money than those who have migrated.

The Rev. J. R. Cason, principal colored speaker, believed conditions growing better.

## PRIZES GIVEN IN THEME CONTEST

ATLANTA, Ga., May 18.—Miss Elsie B. Stewart, of Berea College, Kentucky; A. L. Stevenson of Duke University, Durham, N. C., and Bruce O. Power, of Southern Methodist University, Dallas, have been adjudged the winners in the Southwide theme contest among college students conducted by the Commission on Interracial Cooperation, with headquarters here. Checks for the prizes, which were respectively seventy-five, fifty dollars, and twenty-five dollars have been forwarded to the presidents of the three institutions represented for presentation to the winners. The winning papers were on the subject of "Justice in Race Relations," and dealt with education, health, housing, sanitation protection of life and property and other phases of Negro welfare. Thirty-three colleges in fifteen states were represented in the competition, which is conducted annually as part of the Commission's educational program. There were more than fifty contestants, a number of them being colored students. The judges were R. B. Eleazer and Mrs. Maud Henderson, of the Interracial Commission, and Dr. Willis J. King, of Gammon Theological seminary, Atlanta.

ATLANTA

GEORGIA

2 1927

## Whites Plan Big Barbecue For Negroes

Unique Occasion Set for Today at Woodland.

Woodland, Ga., August 11.—(Special.)—What is believed to be the only occasion of its kind ever attempted in the south will take place here Friday when the white citizens of Woodland will entertain the negroes at a home-coming event when a barbecue will be served. This event is being sponsored by the Woodland Advertising club and the farmers and peach growers of this section and is in appreciation of the high class of citizens among the colored race that live here. It is expected that several thousand will be present.

All colored people living in the northern half of Talbot county and all who have ever lived here are invited to be on hand Friday and will be entertained free by the white people.

W. C. Woodall, chairman of the entertainment committee, has selected J. L. Alsobrooks, industrial agent of the A. B. & A., to make a talk to the colored citizens. The leading colored speaker of the day will be Professor J. R. Cason, of this place. Talks will also be made by Leonard Adams, of Talbotton, the leading colored farmer of this county, on "Dairy-

ing and Stock Raising," and by Squash Bunkley on the "Advantages of Remaining in the South."

Jule Harvey, colored, manager of the baseball team here, has made arrangement to have a game with the Buena Vista colored team in the afternoon. There will also be foot races, sack races and other sport events in the afternoon. Prizes will be offered for each of these events.

Talbot county, and especially this place, has always had a very high class of colored citizens, and in appreciation of this fact the white people are entertaining them at this barbecue. It is doubtful if any other place in the south can show a better record for law observance among the colored people than this section.

C. W. Matthews, head of the Advertising club, appointed the following cottees to get up this barbecue and home-coming for the colored people, and the committees have done valiant service and have everything ready: Finance committee, S. F. Woodall, M. H. King, I. L. Jordan and J. H.

Woodall; entertainment committee, W. C. Woodall, J. A. Braddy and L. H. Wynn; purchasing committee, W. T. Smith, E. B. Birdsong and C. V. Mills; committee to prepare the food, Professor J. F. Woodall and W. N. Oneal, and several colored men.

In addition to the above committees John W. Adams, a leading colored farmer of this place, is chairman of a colored committee which is assisting in putting over this entertainment.

## BARBECUE OUTING AS HATE KILLER IN OLE GEORGIA

The Old, Old Story — They Neither Dined Nor Played Together, but Pahson Cason Spoke Behind the Back-to-the-Farm White Orators

A few weeks ago H. L. Mencken, a distinguished white writer, brought down upon his head vials of wrath by saying in his column in the New York Sunday World that nothing comes out of the Negro led by the pastor but moans. Mencken's viewpoint was that the leadership of parsons had not proved a blessing to the Negro race.

Now it must be Mencken's turn to laugh, for from the heart of Georgia reverberates the voice of a Negro pastor telling thousands of "his people" at a great mixed gathering that the "Georgia white man is the best friend the Negro has."

Of a truth, nothing can come out of Pahson Cason's flock but moans.

The occasion was an outing, to wit, a barbecue, designed, we are told, to strengthen the bonds of amity and good-will existing between the white citizens and Negroes. But let the Associated Press tell the story:

## Barbecue for Negroes As Prop for Good Will

WOODLAND, Ga., Aug. 13.—An outing designed to strengthen the bonds of amity and good will existing between the white citizens and Negroes here yesterday witnessed the attendance of several thousand persons of both races. The gathering was believed the first Negro home-coming ever given by white citizenry.

Prominent members of both races delivered addresses in evidencing the friendship of the two in this part of the State. The occasion was planned primarily that the people of Talbot County might manifest their appreciation of the loyalty and industry of the Negroes in the county, few of whom have migrated.

A bountiful barbecue was tendered to the Negroes after the speaking, followed by various athletic events, including a baseball game in which only the Negroes participated.

The principal white speakers were H. A. Alsobrooks and John Rigden, agricultural agents for railroads. Both stressed the industry and thrift of the Negroes here and urged continuation of greater farming activities, principally in dairying and poultry raising. They pointed out that the Negro family owning and operating farms in the South have become prosperous and have accumulated more money than those who have migrated.

The Rev. J. R. Cason, principal Negro speaker, asserted the belief that the Georgia white man is the best friend the Negro has, although there is misunderstanding at times. From his observations throughout the country, he said, the greatest trouble with the Negro race is that they have had bad teachings from their preachers and teachers. He believed this condition was growing better.



Race Relations-1927

## Improvement of \$100 IN PRIZES FOR HIGH SCHOOL BOYS AND GIRLS

Inter-Racial Commission Wishes Papers  
on Negro Progress Since Civil War—  
Correspondence Invited.

ATLANTA, Ga.—March—The Commission on Inter-racial Co-operation, with headquarters here, has announced the offer of three cash prizes of \$50, \$30 and \$20 for the three best papers by high school students on Negro Progress Since the Civil War. According to the announcement, the papers submitted must not exceed one thousand words in length, and each must bear the name, address, school, and grade of the student submitting it. The contest closes May 1, and all papers must be handed in or postmarked not later than that date. The Commission has prepared a pamphlet embodying suggestions and data, which will be sent without charge to teachers and students interested. In announcing the competition the Commission says:

"Ambassador James Bryce has said that in an equal contest no other group ever made so great progress as the Negroes of America have made since the Civil War. The record is highly creditable to both races, and should be to both a source of pride and of mutual appreciation and good will. The Commission's purpose in offering these prizes is to encourage the study of this subject by high school boys and girls of both races. To this end, the co-operation of principals and teachers of high schools and leaders of high school groups is earnestly requested in the effort to enlist as many young people as possible."

Any one desiring further information is invited to write to R. B. Eleazer, Educational Director, 409 Palmer Building, Atlanta, Ga.

## RACE RELATIONS IN SOUTH BETTER

Marked Improvement in  
Conditions Is Shown in  
Tuskegee Commission  
Report.

### VICTIMS OF MOB VIOLENCE SMALLER

Survey Shows Georgia Had  
Only One Lynching Dur-  
ing 1926; College Stu-  
dents Aid in Work.

Atlanta, Ga., Feb. 23.—(A. P.)—"Marked strides" of advancement in several phases of race relations were made in 1926, the commission on inter-racial co-operation has reported.

The commission did not give the number of lynchings in the south, but referred to Tuskegee's report showing 30 victims of mob violence in the year. The situation was described as "discouraging but not hopeless" when considered alongside the former average of 107 a year for a period of forty years.

"No lynchings are reported for the year from North Carolina, Alabama, Louisiana or Oklahoma," the report said, "and only one each from Arkansas (44-year average, seven a year), Kentucky, Tennessee and Virginia, and Georgia."

**Only One Lynching.**  
"Georgia, for example," it continued, "had but one lynching last year, and that of a white man, as against a 44-year average of 11. It is significant, too, that nine alleged participants in this crime were indicted, tried and sent to prison, one of them for life. (Since the report was prepared another man has been convicted of participation in the lynching and sentenced to life imprisonment)."

Since Florida seemed to be the chief remaining stronghold of the lynching evil, every effort possible was put forward to enlist the forces of law and order in that state for its suppression," the report said. The number of lynchings was said to be unavailable but the commission said "members of the staff have investigated a

number of cases personally, making altogether seven trips to Florida and spending in the aggregate several weeks in the state.

"The foes of lynching," it asserted, "might as well face the fact that to eradicate this crime they must wage not a single battle, but an unrelenting war."

**Students Aid Work.**  
No strong point in this war has been more gratifying, the commission said, than the work among college students.

"The headquarters office has been in correspondence with hundreds of students answering inquiries, supplying literature, suggesting themes, sources of information, etc. Most notable in this connection is a call from a big Texas college asking us to supply suggestions and material for a curriculum course in race relations which will be required of all the 1,300 students in the institutions."

Students from 37 colleges submitted excellent papers in the commission's race relations competition in 1926, the report said, adding that the competition "met with a much more general and cordial response than in previous years."

A negro Boy Scout organization is in prospect, the commission believes, following considerable time "spent with representatives of the national Boy Scout council in study and preliminary experiments."

A basis for additional programs in welfare work will be found, the report said, in a scientific study of racial contacts in thirty typical cities. The study has been made by Dr. T. J. Woofter, Jr., research secretary of the commission, and the cities "were distributed from New Orleans to New York and back by way of Chicago and the middle west." Dr. Woofter's report has not been made.

Georgia.

JAN 31 1927

## RACE RELATIONS AWARD IS GIVEN TO ATLANTA MAN

Dr. W. W. Alexander, Direc-  
tor of Commission On In-  
ter-Racial Cooperation,  
is Prize Winner.

### S. C. GOVERNOR LAUDED IN THE AIKEN LYNCHING

Expressed Determination to  
Bring Guilty to Justice  
Praised in Commission  
Resolutions.

ATLANTA, Jan. 30.—(AP)—The Harmon award, established in 1926 by the William E. Harmon foundation, New York, as an award for the "most notable service in improvement of race relations," today was presented to Dr. Will W. Alexander, of Atlanta, director of the commission on inter-racial cooperation.

The presentation was made here at a meeting of the commission, presided over by Dr. Plato Durham, of Emory University, Atlanta. The award, aside from the medal, carries with it a cash award of \$500.

Dr. Alexander, in accepting the award, called from the audience Miss Amy Chadwick, superintendent of the Leonard street orphanage for negro children here, and presented her with the check, which will be used in connection with the work at the orphanage.

**Purpose of Commission**  
The Harmon foundation was created in 1926, providing for an annual award. The commission of which Dr. Alexander is head was organized in Atlanta in 1919, with its purpose "the promotion of a better understanding and cooperation between the white and the colored races in the south." The commission now has 12 different state committees and several hundred local organizations.

Dr. Alexander is a graduate of Morrisville College in Missouri and Vanderbilt University, and a member of the Tennessee conference of the Methodist Episcopal church, south. Since the organization of the commission here, he has devoted his entire time to the movement.

**S. C. Governor Lauded**  
A resolution expressing "keen appreciation of the strong statement" for justice, of Governor John C. Richards of South Carolina relative to the Aiken lynching in that state recently was passed by the executive committee of the commission on interracial cooperation here today.

The committee, in session today and yesterday, gave out the following resolutions:

"We the executive committee of the Southern Commission on Inter-racial cooperation note with keen appreciation the strong statement of Governor John G. Richards, of South Carolina, relative to the Aiken lynching and particularly the governor's expressed determination to bring the lynchers to justice, if possible. Further:

"We call upon the people of South Carolina to support Governor Richards to the full in this laudable purpose. We would point out also the fact that though thirty lynchings were reported for 1926, in only one so far have any convictions been secured, while in most of them not even an arrest has been made. Such conditions constitute a grave indictment of our legal processes, and of our Christian professions which we as a people cannot afford longer to endure.

**Appeal To Justice**  
"We therefore appeal to the justice, the chivalry and the conscience of America and particularly of our own southland, to put an end to these conditions once for all. "Lynchings may sometimes be the acts of small and irresponsible groups, but the persistent failure to apprehend and convict the perpetrators lays the guilt upon us all."

Signed:  
Dr. M. Ashby Jones, St. Louis  
Dr. Edwin Mims, Nashville, Tenn  
Dr. Josiah Morse, Columbia, S. C.  
Dr. C. B. Wilmer, Sewanee, Tenn  
Dr. Plato Durham, Atlanta.  
E. Marvin Underwood, Atlanta.  
Walter B. Hill, Atlanta.  
R. H. King, Atlanta.  
Dr. John Hope, Atlanta.  
W. W. Alexander, Atlanta."



# CONTACT OF RACES STUDIED IN CITIES

A scientific study of racial contacts in 30 typical cities widely distributed from the New Orleans to New York and back by way of Chicago and the middle west is expected by the commission on interracial cooperation to "prove to be the most important study of negro conditions that has yet been made." In many of the cities included in this study the actual survey work was done largely by local interracial committees which will use the studies when completed as the basis for their respective programs.

In a survey of the progress of race relations during 1926, the commission reported today that marked strides had been made in many directions. These included:

"Opening of work in a new state and its revival in others in which it had lapsed.

"Increasing integration of state and local interracial committees with state departments of welfare and councils of social agencies.

"The inclusion of negro agencies in community budgets in many important cities and the enlistment of negroes for the financial support of these budgets.

"Sustained effort with some success to stir and mobilize the conscience of Florida against lynching.

## Education Urged.

"The enlargement and intensification of our educational efforts through the press.

"Cooperation with three great national organizations in formulating their programs of interracial work.

"Special efforts to interest college students, which in various ways reach thousands of students annually.

"Cooperation with many official and unofficial interracial committees outside the south."

Tuskegee's report showing 30 victims of lynching in 1926 as against 16 the previous year was termed "discouraging but not hopeless when considered alongside the former average of 107 a year for a period of 40 years."

"Georgia, for example," said the report, "had but one lynching last year, and that of a white man, as against a 44-year average of 11. It is significant, too, that nine alleged participants in this crime were indicted, tried and sent to prison, one of them for life. In no other year beginning with 1882 has Georgia been so nearly clear of lynchings, and during that time prosecutions have followed in less than half a dozen cases."

# INTERRACE BODY ISSUES REPORT

16 Pages Tell All About

## "Progress in Race Relations"

Atlanta, Ga., March 11.—The annual report of the commission on interracial co-operation has just been issued and, according to announcement from the commission's headquarters here, will be sent without charge to anyone requesting it. Entitled "Progress in Race Relations," the report is a 16-page pamphlet, reviewing both the general and the local aspects of the interracial work. It describes in some detail the commission's teaching efforts; the thousands reaching two thousand newspapers and twenty million people with the message of interracial appreciation; the program of study, addresses, discussion groups and interracial forums which is reaching thousands of college students; the inclusion of our interests in community chests and other public welfare agencies; a nationwide study of segregation just completed; assistance rendered a number of national bodies in setting up their respective programs of interracial work, and a great variety of concrete results of co-operation between local racial groups.

Since Florida seemed to be the chief remaining stronghold of lynchings last year, every effort possible, says the report, was put forth to arouse the forces of law and order in that state for its suppression. That end the commission succeeded in uniting the interest and support of the state bar association, the state and local chambers of commerce, officials, churchmen, educators, private citizens and students. Immediate results have been disappointing, but steady improvement of conditions is expected from this mobilization of public sentiment.

The commission feels that the increased lynching record for 1926 does not indicate a permanent trend, and points to the fact that all but five of the year's lynchings were confined to four states. Georgia, for example, which for 40 years had an average of 11 lynchings a year, had only one in 1926, and in that case the victim was white.

Seven pages of the report are devoted to the briefest possible enumeration of the results of local interracial effort in the form of new schools, hospitals, street improvement, sewers, parks and playgrounds, legal aid, the adjustment of differences, the prevention of mob violence, better transportation facilities, institutional care of dependents, etc. In the aggregate says the report, results like these run into hundreds of cases.

The report carries also a directory of the commission's membership, which numbers nearly 100 and includes many outstanding leaders, both men and women. The organization is headed by Dr. M. Ashby Jones of St. Louis and its work is directed by Rev. Will W. Alexander of Atlanta.

# PRIZES OFFERED FOR BEST ESSAYS ON RACE RELATIONS

The commission on inter-racial co-operation here Saturday announced the offer of three cash prizes aggregating \$200 for the best papers on the subject of race relations submitted by students of southern colleges during the present school year.

Contestants will be allowed to choose any phase of the subject but preference will be given to practical discussions of prevalent conditions and attitudes, with suggestions for their improvement.

Prospective contestants may obtain from the committee a bulletin embodying suggestions as to topics and sources.

## "WHITE FRIENDS" BEAR NEGRO'S BODY TO FINAL REST

Tennille, Ga., October 1.—(AP)—His body carried to its final resting place by eight of his "white folks," his funeral sermon preached by a white minister; his mourners including many of the town's leading citizens, Archie Warthen, aged 40, a Negro, was buried here yesterday afternoon.

Warthen was, for 20 years, the janitor in the public school and the Baptist church. He was humble and obliging, a typical darker of the fast-vanishing school. He was a favorite with the high school lads of yesteryear, and many of the town's leading men sent elaborate floral offerings to bedeck his grave—symbolical of their regard for him.

SEP 9 1927

## IN THEIR HONOR



"In appreciation of their loyalty, fidelity and good citizenship," white citizens of Woodland, Ga., entertained negroes of the community, at a huge barbecue, at the close of the peach season. Will Bethel, negro, above, addressed the crowd.

# Commission On Inter-racial Cooperation

## PRESS SERVICE COMMISSION ON INTERRACIAL COOPERATION

R. B. Eleazer Educational Director

Atlanta, Ga., Nov. 21st.—The body of "Tiger" Flowers was laid to rest here today after one of the most notable tributes ever paid a deceased citizen of this community. Seven thousand people of both races packed the City Auditorium, which had been volunteered by the authorities for the funeral services, and as many more stood outside unable to gain admission. For three hours eminent churchmen paid sincere tribute to the deceased, not as a prize fighter, but as a man of honor, of simple faith, and clean life—love who even though a prize fighter was recognized as seeking first to be a Christian. It is doubtful if such tributes were ever before paid to one of his profession, coming as they did, for the most part, from men who disapproved the profession, but were impelled in spite of it to respect the character of the man, his evident sincerity, and his generous deeds.

All day Sunday while the body lay in state at the fighter's home in this city, people filed past the bier in an unending line to the number, it is estimated, of fifty thousand. On all hands were heard words of praise for the character of the dead fighter and of regret that he had passed away. The daily papers united in the general acclaim, devoting many columns to appreciative stories of Flowers' career and character, and to pictures of the fighter and of the impressive funeral scenes.

## ATLANTA DAILY PAYS TRIBUTE TO TIGER FLOWERS PAUL STEVENSON, IN ATLANTA CONSTITUTION

All the world for countless ages has admired the fighter who fights clean, who fights squarely, who fights

with every ounce of his strength, and be he white or black or yellow, if a fighter in war or a fighter in peace battles gamely and courageously he wins the admiration and respect of all, whether he win or whether he lose.

Such a fighter was "Tiger" Flowers, whose sudden death in New York following a minor operation came as a shock to the athletic world and as a grievous blow to the tens of thousands of friends this sturdy Negro possessed among both races in his native Georgia.

In the ring "Tiger" Flowers reached the highest pinnacle possible in his class and thus brought to his native state glory and honor. But beyond this achievement "Tiger" Flowers reached the highest pinnacle possible in his class and thus brought to his native state glory and honor. But beyond this achievement "Tiger" Flowers reached the supreme heights. With all his honors, with all the adulation showered on him in many states, with all the temptations set before him in other lands, this big and open-hearted Georgia Negro chose to live and walk with his old friends and his old comrades in his old home and among his old haunts in Atlanta. His head was never turned. He brought credit to the Negro race at home as well as abroad. He was a clean living man, a man who loved his family and his home life and who had the desire and the stamina to resist those temptations which have not always been resisted by the champions of the boxing ring, both those of the white race and those of the Negro race.

Thrifty and frugal, "Tiger" Flowers and bitterly fought ring battles and with them chose to do gooders husbanded his gains from many deeds and goods works. He was a liberal contributor to the activities of his church in which he served as a deacon. He was a contributor to many funds for the betterment of Atlanta. He built for himself and his family a magnificent home and in its possession he had no envy from the persons of any race.



## Improvement on

The ring record of "Tiger" Flowers is known to every school boy in Georgia. It was a glorious record in more ways than one. He won many glorious victories yet he was even greater in defeat. He won the championship of his class and showed the bigness of his heart by almost immediately entering the ring to defend his title. He gave his rivals every chance demanded of a square and honest fighter and, although many of his opponents failed to measure up to his standard, the grizzled old "Tiger" never forgot his sportsmanship.

As one of the many marks of the high esteem in which he is held by members of his race, directors of Lincoln Memorial Park have donated a plot for the use of "Tiger" and his heirs.

Literally thousands of messages of condolence poured into Atlanta Saturday from all parts of the country. The Constitution received many dozen messages from prominent sportsmen in all parts of the country, while the Flowers family was deluged with messages of sympathy and comfort. The floral offerings sent from all parts of the country and from many citizens of Atlanta of both races literally engulfed the Flowers home.

R. B. Eleazer, Educational Director.

# INTERRACIAL INTEREST GROWS ALABAMA

## Conferences of Leaders Held in Principal Cities—May Important Objectives Sought

Birmingham, Ala., Nov.—J. D. Burton, field secretary for the Alabama Commission on Interracial Cooperation, has just held the best series of interracial conferences ever held in the State. The attendance was larger, the leadership of both races more evidence, the interest greater and more definite task were undertaken than ever before.

At Tuscaloosa forty-five persons were present, twenty-five persons

twenty colored. After frank and full discussion the group set as its immediate objectives the promotion of boy scout work for colored boys and cooperation with the effort to secure a state-supported institution for delinquent colored children. An adjourned meeting was called for the last Monday in November, at which additional objectives will be set.

At the conference in conservative old Montgomery, former capital of the Confederate Government, thirty persons were present, about equally divided between the races. The mayor had expected to attend, but was detained and sent a representative to speak for him. The committee decided to hold quarterly meetings. The committee brought out and published the fact that the present provisions for colored tuberculosis patients are wholly inadequate, and asked that additional beds and nurses be provided. The crowded condition of the Negro schools was brought to the attention of the city board of education, with the request that these conditions be relieved as soon as possible. The city commissioners were asked to provide playgrounds for colored children.

A fine meeting was held at Mobile, with twenty-five present and a program was adopted calling for a new library, additional recreational privileges and facilities, and the provision of day nurseries for the children of working mothers. The Mobile committee has been among the most active in the State for several years but it was felt that this was the best meeting since its organization.

The Birmingham meeting was attended by thirty interracial leaders, and adopted a program asking for better street car facilities, better accommodations at the L. and N. Railroad station, and sanitation and improved conditions in tenant homes. A special committee of three was appointed to forward the objectives adopted. The general committee will hold regular quarterly meetings, and will meet also on call.

The daily papers gave generous and appreciative publicity to all the meetings, and the work of the committees received hearty editorial commendation.

R. B. Eleazer, Educational Director

Atlanta, Ga., Nov.—Dr. E. H. Brookes head of the department of political science in the University of South Africa, located at Pretoria, who is spending several weeks in the United States studying educational conditions, with special reference to Negro education, was a visitor to Atlanta last week. Asked for a statement as to his observations of interracial conditions in this country as compared with those in the South African Union, Dr. Brookes said:

"I have been especially struck with the magnitude of private benefactions and state appropriations for the education of Negroes in America, and with the remarkable educational and economic progress which the race has made in this country. In South Africa native education is still largely in the hands of mission boards, with schools heavily subsidized by the government. Most of these schools are elementary, of course, but there are a few good high schools and one government institution of college grade. The enrollment of the latter, however, has not yet reached a hundred. Less than fifty per cent of the native children are yet in school. Those who are, however, are responding just as other students do, and even in the native college the same examinations and the same degrees are given as in the case of white students. We have reason to be quite optimistic as to the ability of the native to acquire education and profit by it.

"As yet we have nothing that parallels at all the remarkable economic progress which Negroes have made in America—no Negro business or financial enterprises, and not yet very much entry into the field of skilled labor. Heretofore I had not been confident of the native's ability to succeed in business, but I am going back very much more optimistic on this point because of my observations here.

"Another striking difference between conditions here and there is

the fact that in South Africa we recognize three distinct racial groups, white colored and native, the colored comprising all those who have any apparent admixture of white blood. Socially the colored group is classed with the black, as in America, but politically and economically the tendency is the other way. The suffrage is freely accorded to colored voters on the same terms as to white, and in the Cape Province the natives vote also on the same basis of property ownership. The government is planning for an even wider extension of the right of suffrage in the next few years.

## R. B. Eleazer Writes Article On Negro Mission Study Book

R. B. Eleazer, of the Inter-racial Roberts Lawrence, of Little Rock, Ark., mission study editor for the home mission board of the Southern Baptist convention. Mrs. Lawrence handled the subject with extraordinary skill and held the tense and undivided attention of the group every moment of the time. Victrola records by Paul Robeson, and the reading of poems by James Weldon Johnson, Leslie Hill and others, were added features of interest.

The daily hour devoted to the "Upward Climb," a new mission study book for intermediates, based on the dramatic life stories of notable negro leaders like Booker T. Washington, founder of Tuskegee institute, the famous tenor Roland Hayes, and Professor George W. Carver, the wizard of agricultural chemistry, was a most interesting feature of the State-wide Mission Study institute, conducted here last week by the Georgia Baptist Woman's Missionary union.

To have such a book widely studied by intermediate groups cannot fail to bring about in the next generation a more tolerant attitude and greater mutual helpfulness between the white and colored groups. Leaders of the interracial subject are greatly encouraged by the interest manifested in this subject by the organized Baptist women, who constitute so large and influential a section of the south's population, and feel that it promises much for the cause of justice and Christian charity in race relations.

The study was in the nature of a normal training class to prepare those present to lead similar studies in their local communities. The text book, entitled "The Upward Climb," is the product of a recent project in mission study conducted by missionary and educational leaders at Peabody college, Nashville, and has just been published by the Missionary Educational Movement. It presents the biographies of a dozen negroes who have done notable service in various lines, together with suggestions for local studies and projects to be undertaken by each group. It is regarded by competent authorities as the most effective book of the kind that has ever been produced.

The studies were led by Mrs. Una



## Race Relations-1927

### Improvement of Sandersville, Ga., Program

AUG 17 1927

A big barbecue was given by the white people of Woodland, Ga., last Friday for the benefit of the colored people of that section of the state, the purpose being to show their appreciation of the high character of the colored citizens who have the reputation of being law abiding and dependable citizens. Several thousand colored people were in attendance and it is needless to say that the affair was a success. That section of Georgia contains some excellent white people, and their example has had an elevating influence on the colored people. It was a unique entertainment and should be considered by citizens in other parts of the state who should give some expression of appreciation of the faithful colored man who endeavors to do that which is right by strict observance of the law, such as has characterized the conduct of the colored citizens of the Woodland section. Woodland is the home of Dr. J. E. Peeler, formerly a practicing physician at Deepstep, in Washington county, and he is well pleased with his location.

### BARBECUE IN GEORGIA

The white citizens of Talbot county, Georgia, did something last week that has caused more excitement than has been occasioned in that state since Sherman went through to the sea and since Booker Washington had dinner with President Roosevelt. When it was first announced that all citizens of both races were to sit down to a barbecue together at the expense of some moneyed whites, there was much doubtful comment. "Surely," declared Talbot county's dark citizens, "there must be a catch somewhere."

But the barbecue took place. Thousands of citizens were present—they came to see for themselves just what was back of the invitation—and they were prepared for a shock. Even white newspapers had sent representatives, seasoned reporters who had witnessed all sorts of happenings in Georgia, and who had written dramatically of lynchings, who had visited peonage farms without flinching, who had seen men and women shot down and had written time and again of the "Negro who was killed after he had run amuck with a gun," but who were too astounded to write what they saw and heard at this barbecue.

Most of those present were white people. Ten years ago this would not have been possible because at that date white people constituted a minority of the population of Talbot county's rural district. But lynchings, bastardy, peonage, inequalities and general abuse have long had their effects. Today farms are deserted and going to ruin from lack of at-

tention; white women are doing their own washing and cooking, and conditions generally have been going from bad to worse.

"There will be plenty of barbecue and speeches free," announced the messages sent out by the good white people of Talbot county. "We want to show that good feeling exists between the races, and that white people are their friends." And there was plenty of both, but most interesting were the speeches.

"We must stop this migration," one speaker is reported to have said. "Now that we know just what is back of it, we shall see that the situation is remedied. We cannot let our prejudices stand in the path of our economic progress. We are now certain that the Negroes want mixed schools, and they shall have them. We of Talbot county would have removed these barriers long ago were we assured that the state authorities would not send troops here as they did to Savannah to enforce Jim Crowism. Separate schools, we know, work hardships on all citizens because of the high taxes required to maintain them."

"There will be no more lynching in this county, and no more in the state if we can help it. We have decided to remove all inequalities between races; henceforth there shall be no more use of 'nigger' in this county if we have to build more jails to house those who violate this rule. We have decided to open the doors of our hotels and stores to all, with equal accommodations and courtesy to all. We have decided that we, the whites of Georgia, are the greatest slaves because we allow our own prejudices to drive us to poverty and ruin. We have determined to declare our independence."

All this and more the white speaker is reported to have said, while guests, too excited to eat their barbecue, sat open-mouthed, and reporters for once found themselves too dumfounded to report. On the way to their homes more than one white person was heard to remark that he felt much better than he had ever felt before, even when he left church after his regular services. Is there any wonder that reporters were shocked? Georgia truly is passing through a revolution!

SAVANNAH, GA., Press

AUG 16 1927

### BARBECUES, BLACK AND WHITE

SOMETIME ago, the papers had an account of a colored man in Jenkins county who gave a barbecue to his white friends. The cue was largely attended and it showed the good spirit existing between the races in Jenkins, Screven and Burke counties.

Attention has been called to a function which took place Friday in Talbot county,

Georgia,

when the white citizens of the town of Woodland entertained the negroes at a home-coming event when a barbecue was served.

The farmers and peach growers of that section complimented high-class citizens among the colored race that lived in that neighborhood. It was expected that several thousand would be present.

The committees extending this compliment in Talbot county invited only colored people, so in Millen, only whites were bidden. There were white and colored speakers on Dairying and Stock-Raising and there was presented in forceful style, the advantages of Remaining in the South.

White and colored committees co-operated in getting up the barbecues, and one of the invitations bore this significant sentiment:

Talbot county, and especially this place, has always had a very high class of colored citizens, and in appreciation of this fact the white people are entertaining them at this barbecue. It is doubtful if any other place in the South can show a better record for law observance among the colored people than this section.

### NEWS

Covington Ga

AUG 12 1927

### NEGROES GOOD FARMERS

It is becoming more apparent from year to year that the negro is capable of making a good farmer. In fact it has been the labor of the negro, for all these years, that has produced a greater portion of the agricultural products of the South. It is true, the exodus of the negroes to eastern and western states, has caused a considerable falling off of negro farm labor and much idle land has resulted from their departure. However, those who have remained in the South and devoted their efforts to farming, have something to show for their industry.

In many localities in this state, negroes own valuable farm lands and succeed in growing splendid crops. It is interesting to note the increase in land purchases by the negro. In fact many of them own their homes in the towns and cities as well as farms. The white people of the South are not

only kind and generous to the negro, but whenever a deserving spirit is shown on their part, white citizens never fail to rally to their support and to aid them in every way possible.

The Charlotte (N. C.) Observer in commenting on the negro farmer makes the following timely remarks:

"Southern farmers have made note in recent years of the progress being scored by the negroes on the farm. This progress is indicated largely in the circumstance that instead of being content with occupation as croppers,

they are turning to land ownership. It is home ownership in the towns that has revolutionized the condition of the negro in the town, and farming is doing the same for him in the country. Mere knowledge of possession of farm or home makes a better citizen of the negro. The system of agricultural work among the negroes is largely responsible for their recent advancement on the farm. The agricultural department at Washington is advertent to this fact in the course of a report it has just made covering the different phases of that work for the past ten years. The encouraging word is sent out that Southern negro farmers are learning better methods of farming and home making." They are becoming land-owners as a result of their renewed interest. The report maintains that home-ownership is the largest factor in the solution of the so-called negro problem."

Wherever you find a land owner among the negroes you are absolutely certain to find a low-abiding and industrious citizen. The white people of the South should continue to encourage the negroes to become thrifty and self-supporting and aid them in so far as possible to acquire farm lands and homes. The industrious negro is never out of a job; there is work for him at all times with reasonable pay for his services. The negro who applies himself and devotes his energies to farming is bound to succeed in life more so than he would in following other avocations. The opportunity is here for improved conditions among the negroes. They are known and understood by the white people of the South and with the proper co-operation that race can be greatly helped and improved.



AMERICUS, GA. AUG 8 1927

## White Friends Finance Barbecue for Sumter Negro Farmers Friday

White business concerns of farmers themselves will also dis-  
Amreicus have donated \$105 to discuss problems relative to rural  
finance a big barbecue for the ne-life in Sumter county.  
gro farmers of Sumter county. Prof. F. R. Lampkin, principal  
The money has been placed in the of Americus Institute, is very  
hands of E. Stallworth, negro much interested in the negro far-  
farm demonstration agent who will mers of Sumter county. It is his  
conduct the barbecue and three wish that the farmers and other  
day farmers' institute at Ameri- persons who attend the meeting  
cus Institute Wednesday, Thurs- and barbecue feel absolutely free  
day and Friday of this week. while on Americus Institute  
The concerns contributing to grounds. Lampkin will also ad-  
the barbecue are: dress the farmers

Americus and Sumter County  
Chamber of Commerce, Planters  
Bank, Bank of Commerce, Church-  
well Department Store, Gyles  
Andrews Furniture Store, Harrol  
Bros., Allison Furniture Store  
Sheffield Hardware Co., Williams  
Niles Co., Pinkston Shoe Co.  
Planters Seed and Drug Co., Ship  
Grocery Co., Singer Sewing Ma-  
chine Co., Tillman & Brown Shoe  
Co., Turpin Bros., Americus Coca  
Cola Co., Americus Grocery Co.  
Americus Steam Vulcanizing Co.  
Atlantic Ice & Coal Corp., W.D.  
Bailey Co., Bragg's Market, Unit-  
ed Grocery Co., Chero Cola Bot-  
tling Co., Glover Grocery Co.

Hightower's Book Store, S  
Kress Co., Marshall-Alexander  
Seed Co., Marshall Auto Co.  
Moreland Jones Co., Benson's Bak-  
ery, Murray's Pharmacy, NuGrade  
Bottling Co., Luther's, Pearlman's  
Gammage Printing Co., Southern  
Printers.

Six hundred and thirty-six far-  
mers have applied for barbecue  
tickets which will be issued each  
farmer attending the barbecue  
and three-day meeting. While there  
will be of course, some farmers  
looking for only the "loaves and  
fishes," there will be a large  
number of farmers who will at-  
tend the three-day meeting this  
week for information which will  
aid them in becoming better farm-  
ers, says Stallworth.

Persons who will address the  
farmers are C. B. Marshall, Col.  
J. E. D. Shipp, H. B. Woodlief,  
H. A. Cliett, L. G. Council, Love-  
lace Eve, and P. H. Stone, state

corn last season and 200 bushels  
of peas. He also raises plenty  
of meat, poultry and milks three  
cows. He owns his mules, all  
farming implements, a car, a  
truck, a piano, a radio, adding  
machine and a typewriter.

## Negro Farmer Is Host To 300 White Friends

Millen, Ga., July 23.—(Special).—  
One of the most unusual events of the  
year took place in the upper edge o  
Jenkins county Friday when John  
Young, negro, age 32, played host to  
about 300 of his white friends at a  
sumptuous barbecue dinner served on  
the farm which he occupies as a renter  
from Mrs. Miriam Brinson. The towns  
of Millen, Waynesboro, Midville and  
Butts were represented at the cue.

Each year Young plays host to his  
many friends out of his heart of ap-  
preciation for the cooperative spirit  
manifested and for the good providence  
that aids him in making a great crop  
each year.

Young rents a 5-horse farm, makes  
from 50 to 60 bales of cotton each  
year, sold 500 bushels of corn last  
season and 200 bushels of peas. He  
also raises plenty of meat, poultry  
and milks three cows. He owns his  
mules, all farming implements, a car,  
a truck, a piano, a radio, adding  
machine and a typewriter.

All of this he has accumulated by  
hard, consistent effort coupled with  
the ambition to be the best negro farm-  
er in Jenkins county. Young for  
the past two years has gained the first  
bale of cotton in Jenkins county.

On this occasion the Millen Con-  
cert band was invited and played dur-  
ing the festivities. Short speeches  
were made by F. A. Grimes, D. A.  
Bragg, Dr. Bent, M. L. Winburn and  
E. G. Weathers. High tribute was  
paid Young for his splendid efforts  
at entertaining and his ability to profit-  
ably run a well-balanced farm.

JOURNAL  
ATLANTA, GA.

AUG 14 1927

## Whites, Negroes Join In Friendly Speeches At Woodland Outing

WOODLAND, Ga., Aug. 13.—(P)—  
An outing designed to strengthen the  
bonds of unity and good will existing  
between the white citizens and ne-  
groes of this immediate section here  
Friday witnessed the attendance of  
several thousand persons of both  
races. The gathering was believed  
the first negro homecoming ever given  
by a white citizen.

Prominent members of both races  
delivered addresses in evidencing the  
friendship of the two in that part of

he state. The occasion was planned  
primarily that the people of Talbot  
county might manifest their apprecia-  
tion of the loyalty and industry of the  
negroes in that county, few of whom  
have migrated.

### Another Inspiring Story

Last week news dispatches told of the un-  
veiling of a monument to the late Dr. Booker  
T. Washington on the colored high school  
grounds in Atlanta, Ga., with white and colored  
leaders participating in the ceremonies. It was  
an inspiring story. This week an equally in-  
spiring story comes out of North Carolina tell-  
ing of the inauguration of Dr. David Dalls  
Jones as president of Bennett College for Women  
in Greensboro, with prominent local white  
citizens and white and colored men and women  
of national repute participating in the cere-  
monies. The press of the State carried the  
story with fitting detail and prominence.

Speaking editorially of the occasion, the  
Greensboro Daily News, after paying tribute to  
Dr. Jones' struggle from boyhood to a position  
of eminence, remarks:

"Let no one doubt that it is a position of  
leadership. The increased regard which the  
State is coming to have to education, the  
strides which the Negro race itself has  
made, the infinite complexities of the  
continuous adjustments between the races  
and the wide field of opportunity which a  
Negro college faces combine to demand  
the best of a man."

It is a position of leadership, and we believe  
with the Daily News that Dr. Jones possesses  
the qualifications to assume that leadership  
in his place at Bennett College in a manner that  
will redound to the credit of himself, the in-  
stitution and the South.

Just as long as such inspiring stories of in-  
terracial attitudes as Atlanta and Greensboro  
have furnished in the past two weeks crop up in  
the South every now and then—and they are  
doing it with increasing frequency—no one  
need have any doubt as to which way we are  
heading in race relations.

These are the type of stories which "brighten  
the corners where we are," and the publicity  
given them by the press reflects their light in  
the by-ways and highways.

Aside from the inspiring story of Dr. Jones'  
inauguration in itself, the quoted editorial com-  
ment of the Greensboro Daily News, also, par-  
takes of an epic. "The infinite complexities of  
the continuous adjustments between the races"  
is a significant remark. Time was when South-  
ern opinion almost arrogantly held to the view  
that it had absolutely completed and settled all  
"race questions" there needed to be. There was  
no healthy and enlightened opinion trying to  
find the way as now exists. The South had  
convinced itself that it already had found the  
only sufficient way of dealing with the Negro.  
Times have changed. Nobody will admit now  
more readily than white leaders of the South  
that race adjustments are in order. It is a  
healthful change.

### PRIZE WINNERS ARE ANNOUNCED

Atlanta, Ga., May 15.—Miss El-  
sie B. Stewart, of Berea College,  
Kentucky, A. Y. Stevenson of  
Duke University, Durham, N. C.,  
and Bruce O. Power, of Southern  
Methodist University, Dallas, have  
been adjudged the winners in the  
Southwide theme contest among  
college students, conducted by the  
Commission on Interracial Co-  
operation, with headquarters here.  
Checks for the prizes, which were  
respectively \$50, \$35 and \$25, have  
been forwarded to the presidents  
of the three institutions represent-  
ed, for presentation to the winners.  
The winning papers were on the  
subject of "Justice in Race Rela-  
tions," and dealt with education,  
health, housing, sanitation, pro-  
tection of life and property, and  
other phases of Negro welfare.  
Thirty-three colleges in fifteen  
states were represented in the  
competition, which is conducted  
annually as part of the Commis-  
sion's educational program. There  
were more than fifty contestants,  
a number of them being colored  
students. The judges were R. B.  
Eleazer and Mrs. Maud Henderson,  
of the Interracial Commission, and  
Dr. Willis J. King, of Gammon  
Theological Seminary, Atlanta.



Race Problem - 1927

Improvement of

AUG 1 1927

2,000 Negroes

Attend 'Cue Given

By Woodland Citizens

More than 2,000 negroes who live in the northern part of Talbot county, or who formerly resided here, met in Woodland last Friday at what is believed to be the first negro home-coming ever given by the white citizens to negroes. This meeting was sponsored by the Woodland Ad club and by the farmers of that place.

Several speeches were made by both white persons and negroes and the talks were greatly enjoyed by the negroes. The music for the occasion consisted of several songs sung by the negro congregation, led by Golden Carreker, colored.

The first speaker was H. A. Alsobrooks, agricultural agent of the A. B. & C. railroad. Mr. Alsobrooks spoke along the line of industry and thrift among the colored race and told the negroes that everyone should have an ambition to own a little land and stated that an ideal condition for a negro family was to own at least a small farm and doing their spare time from work on this farm to help the large peach growers and farmers of the neighborhood.

Dave Moore, colored, from Gay, made a short talk, stating that although he lived at Gay, he was hunting a home at Wood-

Georgia.

negroes. He stated that he was not there to flatter the whites nor to tell the negroes they were mistreated by the Southern white man, but to tell both white and black the truth. He stated that he was born in Georgia, and had been in almost every state in the union and many foreign countries but he believed the Georgia white man was the best friend he had ever had, although at times he had been mistreated by them. He stated that the great trouble with the negroes was that for years they had had bad teaching from their preachers and teachers, but he believed this state of affairs was growing much better. Cason stated that he considered it as much his duty to teach industry in the school as it was to teach the alphabet. Much amusement was caused when Cason stated that the white people were constantly telling the negro to diversify, but that the negro believed that he could not borrow money on anything but cotton and turning to S. F. Woodall, president of the Woodland bank, he said, "The negro is not far from wrong, is he?" Cason's talk was thoroughly enjoyed by all.

John W. Adams, a prosperous negro farmer of Woodland, made a talk to the negroes along the line of thrift and stated that he remembered the time when his mother worked for \$25 per year and supported the family. He said he had worked at 25 cents per day but by thrift and industry, he now owned 500 acres of land and owed nothing. He said the great trouble with the negro was they never get scared of debt, but let the merchant do the getting scared. Talks were made by Henry Parham and several other local negroes.

A talk was made by John Rigdon, agricultural agent of the Central of Georgia railroad, along the line of dairying and poultry raising. He stated that he knew places where negroes were doing well in the dairy business and were accumulating money much faster than other negroes who had gone to Detroit and other northern cities.

Cason Cheered

The principal negro speaker of the day was Rev. J. R. Cason, who teaches the negro school at Woodland. He was loudly cheered by both white persons and

The occasion was arranged in order that the local white citizens might show their appreciation of the loyalty and industry of the negroes of Talbot county, few of whom have migrated. The negroes of this locality are regarded as being among the most law-abiding of any section in the south.

## PROGRESS

A big barbecue was given by the white people of Woodland, Ga., last Friday for the benefit of the colored people of that section of the state, the purpose being to show their appreciation of the high character of the colored citizens who have the reputation of being law abiding and dependable citizens. Several thousand colored people were in attendance and it is needless to say that the affair was a success. That section of Georgia contains some excellent white people, and their example has had an elevating influence on the colored people. It was a unique entertainment and should be considered by citizens in other parts of the state who should give some expression of appreciation of the faithful colored man who endeavors to do that which is right by strict observance of the law such as has characterized the conduct of the colored citizens of the Woodland section. Woodland is the home of Dr. J. E. Peeler, formerly a practicing physician at Deepstep, in Washington county, and he is well pleased with his location.

### BELIEVE IT OR NOT

A Negro farmer in Georgia gave a barbecue recently for his white neighbors who had helped him out in the past year—and they came. Alabama courts are convicting white men for hogging Negroes and stealing their land. A Mississippi judge has granted a new trial to a Negro because Negroes were not called to qualify as jurors. At Woodland, Ga., the white people had an outing at which both races mingled freely and white speakers praised Negroes for their part in making the South prosperous. North Carolina has forty-seven Negro high schools. (Missouri has seven).

### THE GOLDEN RULE IN RACE RELATION

OCCASIONAL REPORTS OF PEONAGE and lynching in the South are relieved by pictures of cooperation between the two races which are usually lost sight of in the record of current events, but which will ultimately find a large place in permanent archives. The truth, we are told, is that the obstacles inherent in the race problem, and once believed to be insurmountable, are vanishing under cooperative effort; if there are places where injustice is practised by the white man against his black brother, there are other places where the two live in peace. Madison County, Tennessee, is cited by James D. Burton, Secretary of the Interracial Commission, as a good example of what is being accomplished under the auspices of this cooperative movement. At Jackson, the county seat,



Mr. Burton writes in *The Southern Agriculturist* (Nashville), the State Conference of Social Work has decided that no program of community betterment is complete that does not include the entire population, white and colored. The resolution drawn up by the white chairman of the Madison County Interracial Committee, says Mr. Burton, has caused public and private welfare agencies to consider the needs of an entire population when planning housing, sanitation, street improvement and lighting, recreation, child welfare, education, church, home, court justice, and rural development.

The plan of marketing in Madison County, we read on, has been improved through cooperation of the two races, resulting in greater profits. Banks have cooperated in aiding colored farmer boys in improving the soil and in growing crops. Colored agricultural and home demonstration agents are employed who make regular contact with the interracial committee. The colored rural-school exhibit this year was a big success because of cooperation. After some difficulty a Rosenwald consolidated school for four communities was established through the joint effort of the white and colored interracial committees. In addition, we learn that the two races cooperate in community-chest drives, that the woman's division of the interracial committee conducted a Better-Home Week, in which a model home for colored people, with furnishings loaned by the merchants of Jackson, was displayed, that at the annual colored fair the county health nurse cooperates with the woman's interracial committee, furnishing equipment for a booth and giving her services to the baby clinic. Of further importance:

"The Madison County interracial committee reports that no crimes have been committed in this county in years which would involve both races. The chair of the subcommittee on court justice reports no cases of injustice coming before it, that no discrimination has been practised by the courts because of race or color, that the colored people have a representative at the bar, and he asserts that he is given absolute justice and fairness, and that justice is not withheld from him because of his color.

"Obstacles which seemed to be in the way of cooperation of the races in Madison County in the beginning of this movement have in a large measure disappeared. Nothing sensational has developed, and it is evident that the two races have benefited materially. The venture has proven a success."

ATLANTA

GEORGIA

## 2,000 Negroes Attend 'Cue

AD CLUB SPONSORS UNIQUE OCCASION

## Given by Woodland Citizens

AUG 13 1927

Woodland, Ga., August 12.—(Special.)—More than 2,000 negroes who spoke along the line of industry and live in the northern part of Talbot county, the colored race are county, or who formerly resided told the negroes that everyone should here, met here today at what is believed to be the first negro homecoming and stated that an ideal condition ing ever given by the white citizens for a negro family was to own at least a small farm and during their spare time from work on this farm by the farmers and peach growers to help the large peach growers and farmers in the neighborhood.

Several speeches were made by both white persons and negroes and they made a short talk, stating that although he lived at Gay, he was hunting negroes. The music for the occasion was a home at Woodland, since he consisted of several songs sung by the negro congregation, led by Golden John W. Adams, a prosperous negro farmer of this place, made a

talk to the negroes along the line of thrift and stated that he remembered the time when his mother worked for \$25 per year and supported the family. He said he had worked at 25 cents per day but by thrift and industry, he now owned 500 acres of land and owed nothing. He said the great trouble with the negro was they never got scared of debt, but let the merchant do the getting scared. Talks were made by Henry Parham and several other local negroes.

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### Cason Cheered.

The principal negro speaker of the day was Rev. J. R. Cason, who teaches the negro school here. He was loudly cheered by both white persons and negroes. He stated that he was not there to flatter the whites nor to tell the negroes they were mistreated by the southern white man, but to tell both white and black the truth. He stated that he was born in Georgia, and had been in almost every state in the union and many foreign countries but he believed the Georgia white man was the best friend he had ever had, although at times he had been mistreated by them. He stated that the great trouble with the negroes was that for years they had had bad teaching from their preachers and teachers, but he believed this state of affairs was growing much better. Cason stated that he considered it as much his duty to teach industry in the school as it was to teach the alphabet.

Much amusement was caused when Cason stated that the white people were constantly telling the negro to diversify, but that the negro believed that he could not borrow money on anything but cotton and turning to S. F. Woodall, president of the Woodland

bank, he said, "The negro is not in the wrong, is he?" Cason's talk was thoroughly enjoyed by all.

A bountiful barbecue was served to the negroes after the speaking and at 2:30 o'clock the negroes had relay races, 100 and 200-yard foot races, and several sack races. A baseball game between colored teams was played. The day was thoroughly enjoyed by all present and there was absolutely no disorder.

The occasion was arranged in order that the local white citizens might show their appreciation of the loyalty and industry of the negroes of Talbot county, few of whom have migrated. The negroes of this locality are regarded as being among the most law-abiding of any section in the South.

# Efforts of Interracial Commission Encouraging

Negroes of the United States is being done by the newspapers are greatly encouraged by the efforts of the Commission on Inter-racial conditions, and particularly racial cooperation, according to the unanimous and vigorous as Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, president of the National Association of Colored Women's Clubs, speaking at the annual meeting of the commission, in session here three days last week.

Gratifying progress is being made, said Mrs. Bethune, both in conditions and in attitudes. Sixteen states were represented in the attendance at the meeting which comprised seventy-five men and women prominent in leadership of the two races. The work of the past year was surveyed and conditions were frankly set forth and freely discussed and a number of notable addresses were made. Remarkable unanimity prevailed. Dr. M. Ashby Jones, St. Louis, presided and was again elected chairman of the commission. Will W. Alexander, of Atlanta, was re-elected director of the work, R. H. King was chosen chairman of the executive committee, which will consist of Dr. Ash-Louisville, who declared that Negroes do not object to law

President David D. Jones, of Greensboro; W. B. Wilbur, of Charleston, S. C.; Dr. C. B. Wilmer, of Sewanee, Tenn.; Dr. R. R. Moton, president Tuskegee Institute; Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, president Bethune-Cookman College; Dr. N. B. Bond, Jackson, Miss., and Dr. John Hope, E. Marjine Underwood, Dr. Plato Durham, Mrs. John J. Eagan and R. H. King, of Atlanta. Making a general report of conditions, Rev. Will W. Alexander, of the director, pointed out encouraging progress in the increasing acceptance throughout the South state and community responsibility was recommended by E. Marvin for Negro welfare and the rapidly growing interest in right race relations manifested by religious groups and students.

The need of medical schools and opportunities for hospital training for Negroes, as well as better sanitation and housing, was pointed out by Dr. Southgate Leigh, of Norfolk, as necessary to overcome the abnormally high death rate of Negroes now prevailing. The raising of an endowment fund for the more adequate and permanent support of the work was recommended by E. Marvin Underwood, of Atlanta, and the executive committee was instructed to work out and submit plans to that end.

A pleasing feature of the meeting were the excellent musical appreciation of the fine work that

numbers supplied by students of Clark University and Morehouse College, under the direction of Professor Frederick Hall



Race Relations-1927

Improvement of

WILKINSON, GA. CONSTITUTION

AUG 28 1927

Georgia.



WOODLAND "WHITE FOLKS" HONOR COLORED FRIENDS—This picture was snapped at the recent barbecue at Woodland given in honor of loyal and industrious negroes of Talbot county by the Woodland All-Club and farmers and peach growers of that city. The feast was a gracious gesture on the part of the white people of Woodland as a means of showing their appreciation of the loyalty of the colored people, who have been faithful, law-abiding and have resisted the call of the north.



Newman, Ga., Herald

## Negro Farmer Host to White Friends at Barbecue.

Millem, Ga., July 23.—One of the most unusual events of the year took place in the upper edge of Jenkins county Friday when John Young, colored, aged 32, played host to about 300 of his white friends at a sumptuous barbecue dinner, served on the farm which he occupies as a renter from Mrs. Miriam Brinson. The towns of Millem, Waynesboro, Midville and Butts were represented at the cue.

Each year John Young entertains his white friends in appreciation for the co-operative spirit manifested, and for the providence that aids him in making a great crop each year. Young rents a five-horse farm, makes from 50 to 60 bales of cotton each year, sold 500 bushels of corn last season and 200 bushels of peas. He also raises plenty of meat, poultry and milks three cows. Besides the above, Young owns his mules, all farming implements, an automobile, a truck, a player-piano, a radio set, an adding machine and a type writer.

All of this he has accumulated by hard, consistent effort, coupled with the ambition to be the best negro farmer in Jenkins county. Young, for the past two years, has ginned the first bale of cotton in Jenkins county.

On this occasion the Millem concert band played during the festivities. Short speeches were made by F. A. Grimes, D. A. Bragg, Dr. Bent, M. L. Winburn and E. G. Weathers. High tribute was paid Young for his splendid efforts at entertaining and his ability to profitably run a well-balanced farm.

## Farmer Entertains White Georgia Neighbors at

MILLEN, Ga.—John Young, 32-year-old farmer, whose ambition each year is to be the "best farmer in Jenkins county" entertained 300 of his white friends with a barbecue on the farm he rents near here. His "at home" to his white friends is a token of appreciation for their help and co-operation.

Young, though a renter of a five horse farm, owns all his implements and livestock and makes an annual cotton crop of from 50 to 60 bales. Last year he sold 500 bushels of corn and 200 bushels of peas. Young owns an automobile, a truck, a piano, a radio, an adding machine and a type-writer. For the past two years he has ginned the first bale of cotton in Jenkins county.





## Whites Plan Big Barbecue For Negroes

Unique Occasion Set for To-  
day at Wood-  
land.

Woodland, Ga., August 11.—(Special.)—What is believed to be the only occasion of its kind ever attempted in the south will take place here Friday when the white citizens of Woodland will entertain the negroes at a homecoming event when a barbecue will be served. This event is being sponsored by the Woodland Advertising club and the farmers and peach growers of this section and is in appreciation of the high class of citizens among the colored race that live here. It is expected that several thousand will be present.

All colored people living in the northern half of Talbot county and all who have ever lived here are invited to be on hand Friday and will be entertained free by the white people.

entertainment committee, has selected J. L. Alsobrooks, industrial agent of the A. B. & A., to make a talk to the colored citizens. The leading colored speaker of the day will be Professor J. R. Cason, of this place. Talks will also be made by Leonard Adams, of Talbotton, the leading colored farmer of this county, on "Dairying and Stock Raising," and by Squash Bunkley on the "Advantages of Remaining in the South."

Jule Harvey, colored, manager of the baseball team here, has made arrangement to have a game with the Buena Vista colored team in the afternoon. There will also be foot races, sack races and other sports events in the afternoon. Prizes will be offered for each of these events.

Talbot county, and especially this place, has always had a very high class of colored citizens, and in appreciation of this fact the white people are entertaining them at this barbecue. It is doubtful if any other place in the south can show a better record for law-abidingness among the colored people than this section.

C. W. Matthews, head of the Advertising club, appointed the following committees to get up this barbecue and homecoming for the colored people, and the committees have done valiant service and have everything ready: Finance committee, S. F. Woodall, M. H. King, I. L. Jordan and J. H. Woodall; entertainment committee, W. C. Woodall, J. A. Braddy and L. H. Wynn; purchasing committee, W. T. Smith, E. B. Birdsong and C. V. Mills; committee to prepare the food, Professor J. F. Woodall and W. N. Openl, and several colored men.

In addition to the above committees John W. Adams, a leading colored farmer of this place, is chairman of a colored committee which is assisting in putting over this entertainment.

LAURENCE, GA.

JUL 17 1927

## Two Negroes In Georgia Achieve Notable Successes

Shortly before his death Booker Washington wrote the following words about the progress of his race:

"Despite superficial and temporary signs which might lead one to entertain a contrary opinion, there never was a time when I felt more hopeful for the race than I do at the present. The great human law that in the end recognizes and rewards merit is everlasting and universal. The outside world does not know, neither can it appreciate, the struggle that is constantly going on in the hearts of both the Southern white people and their former slaves to free themselves from racial prejudice; and while both races are thus struggling they should have the sympathy, the support and the forbearance of the rest of the world."

These words are forcibly brought to mind by two news stories printed in the papers during the past few days—the first relating to the death of

Alonzo F. Herndon, an Atlanta negro, and the second being an account in the front page of Sunday's Enquirer-Sun of the negro farmer John Young of Millen, Ga., and his barbecue in honor of his 300 white friends. Herndon set up a little barber shop in Atlanta many years ago and gradually built up his business until it became an establishment de luxe and the favorite barber shop of the best class of white patrons in the city. By prudent investment of his earnings and through his insurance company for negroes, Herndon became a rich man who owned a handsome home, automobiles and other perquisites of prosperity and during his entire life he enjoyed the respect and friendship of hundreds of white patrons.

John Young, a thirty-two year old negro farmer, whose ambition is to be "the best negro farmer in Jenkins county," works a "five-horse farm," owns his implements and livestock and makes an annual cotton crop of

from 50 to 60 bales. Last year he sold 500 bushels of corn and 200 bushels of peas. In addition to livestock and farming implements, Young owns an automobile and a truck, a piano, a radio, an adding machine and a type-writer. For the past two years he has ginned the first bale of cotton in Jenkins county. In celebration of a good season and in token of appreciation of their friendship, this young negro farmer entertained 300 white citizens of his community at a barbecue at his home on July 22.

There are many other successful and respected negro farmers in this state and there are large numbers of successful negro business men in Atlanta, Columbus, and other Georgia cities. Such records of success prove that Booker Washington was not too optimistic in his hopes for his race here in the South. Dr. Washington, himself, started his school in a broken down shanty and a hen-house and without owning a dollar's worth of property, with but one teacher and thirty pupils. On his death, Tuskegee Institute owned 2300 acres of land, one thousand of which was under cultivation by negro students, and 66 school buildings, all but four of which were erected by student labor. The industrial training given at the Institute as well as the spirit inculcated

there has had an influence on the negroes of the South that is incalculable. Dr. Washington defined his plan of education thus:

"In our industrial teaching we keep three things in mind: First, that the student shall be so educated that he shall be enabled to meet conditions as they exist now in the part of the South where he lives; second, that every student who graduates from the school shall have enough skill, coupled with intelligence and moral character, to enable him to make a living for himself and others; third, to send every graduate out feeling and knowing that labor is dignified and beautiful—to make each one love labor instead of trying to escape it."

We do not know if either of the negroes mentioned in this editorial was ever inside the walls of Tuskegee but whether they were or not, they evidently measured up to the requirements which Booker Washington demanded of his students and which should bring about success for either whites or blacks: intelligent application.

a sense of the dignity of work determination to meet conditions as they exist and integrity of character

Columbus Enquirer-Sun.  
JOURNAL  
ATLANTA, GA.

JUL 24 1927

## Is Negro Farmer Is Host at Barbecue To 300 White Friends

MILLEN, Ga., July 23.—One of the most unusual events of the year took place in the upper edge of Jenkins county Friday when John Young, colored, aged 32, played host to about 300 of his white friends at a sumptuous barbecue dinner served on the farm which he occupies as a renter from Mrs. Miriam Brinson. The towns of Millen, Waynesboro, Midville and Butts were represented at the cue.

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Race Relations 1927

Georgia

Improvement of  
Tifton, Ga. 6-20-27

14N 15 1927

WHITE STUDENTS SING AT  
NEGRO MEETING.

## SEES MARKED STRIDES MANY INSTITUTIONS HAVE IN RACE RELATIONS EVOLVED FROM THE PLANS

Commission Reports Negroes  
Conditions Bettered and Fewer  
Lynchings.

Commission On Church And  
Race Relations And Sun-  
day Giving, Gaining Mo-  
mentum.

ATLANTA, Ga., Feb. 22 (P).—Marked strides were made in many directions in the progress of race relations during 1926, the Commission of Inter-racial Cooperation announced in its report made public here tonight.

The report covered "scientific survey of racial contacts" in thirty cities from New Orleans to New York, Chicago and the Middle West. It was expected, the commission said, to "prove to be the most important study of negro conditions that has yet been made." In many of the cities included in the study, the actual survey work was done by inter-racial commissions.

Among the improved conditions noted in the report were: "Opening of work in a new State and its revival in others in which it had lapsed."

"Sustained effort with some success to stir and mobilize the conscience of Florida against lynching."

"Cooperation with three great national organizations in formulating their programs of interracial work."

"Special efforts to interest college students, which, in various ways, reach thousands of students annually."

"Cooperation with many official and unofficial inter-racial committees outside the South."

Tuskegee's report showing thirty victims of lynching in 1926 as against sixteen the previous year, was termed "discouraging, but not hopeless," when considered alongside the former of 107 a year for a period of forty years.

Georgia, for example," said the report, "had but one lynching last year, and that of a white man, as against a forty-four-year average of eleven. It is significant, too, that nine alleged participants in this crime were indicted, tried and sent to prison, several of them for life."

"No lynchings are reported for the year from North Carolina, Alabama, Louisiana or Oklahoma, and only one each from Arkansas (forty-four-year average, seven a year); Kentucky, Tennessee and Virginia. South Carolina's triple lynching is a reversion which has greatly humiliated the citizenship of the State and met with universal condemnation."

"Texans insist that four of the seven lynchings charged to that State during the year were cases of private vengeance on the part of small family groups and not lynchings by mob action."

"Since Florida seemed to be the chief remaining stronghold of the lynching evil," the report said, "members of the staff have investigated a number of cases personally and have succeeded in enlisting the interest of the State Bar Association, State and local Chambers of Commerce, officials, churchmen, educators, private citizens and students in the effort to have the perpetrators of mob violence brought to justice."

By Willis J. King  
CINCINNATI, O., Feb. 2. —

(Special Release) Interracial Cooperation has passed beyond the experimental stage. Its discussions and practicality are regarded favorably, not merely by Christians and sociologists; but by all level-headed citizens as a matter of practical business, social and economic sense.

2-4-27  
Making Real Efforts

This quotation from an editorial of a leading Southern daily is an indication of the strides that have been made in the realm of inter-racial cooperation, not only in the Southland, but all over our country for the conviction is growing among thoughtful people that one, if not the chief, of the problems of the United States of America is that of race and race relationships.

Our appointed and made up of millions of people of many diverse racial extractions and backgrounds, must find a way to weld these heterogeneous elements into a considerable degree of homogeneity.

The two most easily distinguished racial types in our country are those of the roughly called white and Negro, although there are many distinct racial divergencies within the white group, and others like Mexicans and Orientals, which cannot strictly be said to belong to either white or Negro group. Soundness through a commission on Church and Race Relations. The operation was begun first between these two racial elements native whites and Negroes.

Southern Interracial Commission

The story of the formation of the Southern Interracial Commission has been told many times. A few patriotic and public-spirited Southern men began in Atlanta in 1919, a movement that bids to rid the South completely, in time, of old bitterness and hostility to each other of the two races. They found there together in such large numbers, and to unite these two groups in the one common purpose to make our whole nation, North and South, a Christian nation. The commission has to its credit a most splendid list of achievements; the lowering of the lynching record (in 1925) more respect for the law as it relates to the taking of human life in increasing numbers of officers of the law determined to

uphold the majesty of the law, better housing conditions for Negroes increased school and recreational facilities for members of of less-favored groups, etc. Each year the commission registers larger gains in these endeavors and by so much increase the possibility of mutual respect and genuine good will on the part of each race for the other.

Problems To Be Met

The going of the Negroes in such large numbers to the North, their competition with other labor for jobs, and, more serious still from the point of property values, their "invasion" of white residential sections (made necessary by the inevitable overflow of the Negro residents to live), and the Washington, Chicago and East St. Louis race riots, all help to make manifest the fact that our race problem in America is no longer sectional but international, and that unusual efforts must be put forth to meet the situation if bloody conflicts extending over a wide area are to be avoided. As direct and immediate results of the Chicago riot, the Chicago Commission on Race Relations was appointed and made a most exhaustive study of the racial situation in that city. This commission suggested a number of valuable recommendations as to the relations of the two races, not only in Chicago, but over the whole country.

Saw Real Need

The gravity of the situation made its impress upon the churches, so that they, through the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America, are not co-operating in the movement for inter-racial unity through a commission on Church and Race Relations. The work of this commission is developing along two general lines: (a) educational publicity; promotion of interracial contacts through local interracial commissions. A notable feature of the educational program as to the relation of the two races is strongly held, it was first observed in 1923. The plan is to have an exchange of pulpits on the part of the white and Negro ministers on a designated Sunday with the hopes that both the ministers and congregation may have a visual demonstration of the relation of the races to each other. In 1926 the scope of this plan was broadened so as to include besides Negroes and whites, namely Jews and Christians, and Indians, whites and Mexicans, whites and Orientals.

2-4-27  
The Needs for Education

In the work of both organizations it was easily apparent, both North and South, that the great need was education on this matter on the part of both races. A beginning was made in this regard at the summer conferences. Prominent Negro leaders have been invited to address white conferences, and vice versa. Following these conferences and often as a result of them, study groups have been organized on col-

having a large Negro population. In 1925 twenty-nine cities reported such organizations. Each community group is to study its own needs with a view to devising ways to meet those needs.

Youth Tackles The Problem

Undoubtedly, the most remarkable developments in interracial cooperation in our country during the past four or five years have been those in what may be called the student and youth movement. As recently as five years ago one of the complaints against American youth was that there could not be discerned any distinct stirring of youth away from the beaten paths trodden for years by their fathers. But at the Student Volunteer Convention at Indianapolis in 1923-24 American colored students found themselves, and the American youth movement was born. The six thousand students there assembled singled out two issues for major attention; the problem of war, and that of race. Of the forty-nine discussion groups forty-one insisted on discussing the race question.

And that was just the beginning. Practically every gathering of students subsequent to that great convention has given the same degree of prominence to the discussion of the race question, with the result that attitude on the part of the two races toward each other have greatly changed.

To the student departments of the Young Men's and Young Women's Christian Associations is due most of the credit for leadership in this movement for inter-racial cooperation among college students. Although the past two years have seen notable student gatherings under the leadership of church and denominational agencies where the race question loomed large. The Young Women's Christian Association began by giving Negro students representation on their regional councils. In the South and Southwest, where the traditional relation of the two races is strongly held, it was not so easy to carry through the plan, but patience and persistence on the part of the leaders of both racial groups is rapidly making the plan the accepted order.

The Needs for Education

In the work of both organizations it was easily apparent, both North and South, that the great need was education on this matter on the part of both races. A beginning was made in this regard at the summer conferences. Prominent Negro leaders have been invited to address white conferences, and vice versa. Following these conferences and often as a result of them, study groups have been organized on col-

From The Albany Herald:

When a chorus of students from the South Georgia A. & M. College at Tifton attended a religious service in one of the colored Baptist churches of that city a few evenings ago, singing several numbers and manifesting by their presence and help a friendly interest in the meeting, they did a fine thing—a fine thing from several viewpoints. In a letter to the editor of The Tifton Gazette, published in that paper last week, Rev. W. F. Satterwhite made this statement: "Gracious acts like this on the part of our white folks, aside from its religious effect, has an influence on us that will do more to settle the unsettled labor conditions in our great section than anything I know." The writer of the letter is a resident of Albany, but represents the colored Missionary Baptist Convention of Georgia in the Second, Third and Eleventh congressional districts.

The white people of the South would have a good deal less to reproach themselves for had they manifested a deeper interest in the religious activities of their colored neighbors during the last sixty years. As a rule, Southern slave owners looked carefully after the spiritual well-being of their slaves, and the latter were deeply religious, but after the slaves were freed they were left to their own devices, and many of their preachers and religious teachers were in no sense fit either to teach or to lead. Now many colored preachers are splendidly equipped for their work. They are men of education, are good organizers, have great respect for their high calling, and live uprightly before those they seek to serve.

Such men deserve the co-operation of their white friends and neighbors, and in some communities they receive it, among the number being Tifton, Ga. The students of the A. & M. College did a fine thing when they "lent a hand" to an important service in a Tifton colored church last week. The only pity is that such incidents are so unusual as to attract attention.



lege campuses for the purpose of becoming more intelligent on the race question.

In several of the colleges where both races attend, some especially noteworthy work has been done. A notable instance of this is the student interracial organization at the University of Kansas. It is a rather striking fact that this organization owes its existence to the interest and passion of Miss Ruth Muskrat (at that time a student in the university now an instructor Haskell Institute.) who was herself not a member of either of the two races directly involved but a member of the American Indian race. There are now about forty of these student interracial groups scattered all over our country, and their possibilities for good are most incalculable.

Perhaps nowhere in the country all things considered, has there been greater relative progress in interracial cooperation than in certain student centers in the South. In several college centers, notably Nashville, Knoxville and Atlanta, there are to be found a number of groups, representative of each race and all the colleges, are brought together for study and exchange of opinion. The Nashville forum composed of students from Vanderbilt, Peabody, Fisk, State Normal, Walden, and Roger Williams—the white and Negro colleges in that thriving city—is the outstanding example of the student interracial organization in the South. Here a luncheon forum has been developed and all sorts of questions of interest to students of both races are discussed.

While it is undoubtedly true that the majority of the people of our nation are as yet apathetic and in some cases actually hostile to any measurable degree of inter-racial cooperation, it is also equally manifest that smaller groups in both North and South are profoundly stirred by the needs of the situation. And these are the vanguard of the larger number of both racial groups who will ultimately come to appreciate the value of both races working together to realize all the things possible in the spirit of Jesus Christ.—In the February "Church School Journal," Thomasville, Ga. Enterprise

## Made by Both Races.

Woodland, Ga., Aug. 13. (AP)—An outing designed to strengthen the bonds of amity and good will existing between the white citizens and negroes of this immediate section here yesterday witnessed the attendance of several thousands persons of both races. The gathering was believed the first negro home-coming ever given by a white citizenry.

Prominent members of both races delivered addresses. The occasion was planned primarily that the people of Talbot county might manifest their appreciation of the loyalty and industry of the negroes in that county, few of whom have migrated.

A bountiful barbecue was tendered at the negroes after the speaking, followed by various athletic events and a baseball game in which only the negroes participated.

The principal white speakers were H. A. Alsobrooks and John Rigdon agricultural agents for railroads operating through this section. Both stressed the industry and thrift of the negroes here, and urged continuation of greater farming activities principally in dairying and poultry raising. They pointed out that the negro family owning and operating farms in the south have become prosperous and have accumulated money faster than those who have migrated.

The Rev. J. R. Cason, principal negro speaker, asserted the belief that the Georgia white man was the best friend the negro had, although there was misunderstanding at times. From his observations throughout the country, he said the greatest trouble with the negro race was that they had had the bad teachings from their preachers and teachers. He stated he believed this condition was growing better.

The gathering was sponsored by the Woodland Ad Club, farmers and peach growers.

Columbus, Ga. Enquirer-Sun

AUG 24 1927

## Good Morning

By W. C. Woodall

TWO THOUSAND NEGROES GUESTS AT A TALBOT COUNTY BARBECUE.

A VERY INTERESTING and quite unusual affair was staged at Woodland, in Talbot county, the other day when 2,000 negroes were guests at a barbecue given by white citizens of that community.

The Talbotton New Era gives an extended account of the barbecue and speeches, and we reproduce this very interesting article:

"More than 2,000 negroes who live in the northern part of Talbot county, or who formerly resided here, met in Woodland last Friday at what is believed to be the first negro home-coming ever given by the white citizens to negroes. This meeting was sponsored by the Woodland Ad club and by the farmers of that place.

"Several speeches were made by both white persons and negroes and the talks were greatly enjoyed by the negroes. The music for the occasion consisted of several songs sung by the negro congregation, led by Golden Carreker, colored.

"The first speaker was H. A. Alsobrooks, agricultural agent of the A. B. & C. railroad. Mr. Alsobrooks spoke along the line of industry and thrift among the colored race and told the negroes that everyone should have an ambition to own a little land and stated that an ideal condition for a negro family was to own at least a small farm and doing their spare time from work on this farm to help the large peach growers and farmers of the neighborhood.

"Dave Moore, colored, from Gay, made a short talk, stating that although he lived at Gay, he was hunting a home at Woodland, since he saw how the whites treated the negro.

"John W. Adams, a prosperous negro farmer of Woodland, made a talk to the negroes along the line of thrift and stated that he remembered the time when his mother worked for \$25 per year and supported the family. He said he had worked at 25 cents per day but by thrift and industry, he now owned 500 acres of land and owed nothing. He said the great trouble with the negro was they never get scared of debt, but let the merchant do the getting scared. Talks were made by Henry Parham and several other local negroes.

"A talk was made by John Rigdon, agricultural agent of the Central of Georgia railroad, along the line of dairying and poultry raising. He stated that he knew places where negroes were doing well in the dairy business and were accumulating money much faster than other negroes who had gone to Detroit and other northern cities.

"The principal negro speaker of the day was Rev. J. R. Cason, who teaches the negro school at Woodland. He was loudly cheered by both white persons and negroes. He stated that he was not there to flatter the whites nor tell the negroes they were mistreated by the Southern white man, but to tell both white and black the truth. He stated that he was born in Georgia, and had been in almost every state in the union and many foreign countries but he believed the Georgia white man was the best friend he had ever had, although at times he had been mistreated by them. He stated that the great trouble with the negroes was that for years they had had bad teaching from their preachers and teachers, but he believed this state of affairs was growing much better. Cason stated that he considered it as much his duty to teach industry in the school as it was to teach the alphabet.

"Much amusement was caused when Cason stated that the white people were constantly telling the negro to diversify, but that the negro believed that he could not borrow money on anything but cotton and turning to S. F. Woodall, president of the Woodland bank, he said, "The negro is not far from wrong, is he?" Cason's talk was thoroughly enjoyed by all.

"A bountiful barbecue was served to the negroes after the speaking and at 2:30 o'clock the negroes had relay races, 100 and 200-yard foot races, and several sack races. A baseball game between colored teams was played. The day was thoroughly enjoyed by all present and there was absolutely no disorder.

"The occasion was arranged in order that the local white citizens might show their ap-

preciation of the loyalty and industry of the negroes of Talbot county, few of whom have migrated. The negroes of this locality are regarded as being among the most law-abiding of any section in the South."

WE DID NOT FULLY REALIZE the vastness of the enlarged Kirven establishment until late Monday afternoon when Mr. J. L. Stephenson, of the shoe department, walking along in the upper reaches of the building, possibly a little nearer Broad street than he was to First avenue, unexpectedly bumped into Mr. J. D. Kirven, president of the company. The head of the establishment had been away three weeks.

"When did you return, Mr. Kirven?" Mr. Stephenson asked.

It transpired that the president of the company had been at home 48 hours, and yet there is so much store for news to percolate through—at Kirven's—to do a thorough job of percolating, that it had not yet reached the high officials of the shoe department!

OUR ONLY REQUEST of Mr. Schwob is, that in repainting the front of the Standard Tailoring Company he make it red—and a real reddish red, kind sir!

MR. WILLIAM MCGUIRT diagnoses our case by allowing that we should increase our tonnage of barbecue sandwiches for the year. He intimated that he could supply the name of a perfectly reliable company that supplies them in volume and in style.

SINCE FULL PUBLICITY was given in this column to Mr. Louis Simons' Spanish-American war record, three of the Central American republics who are on the lookout for first-class fighting men have offered him jobs. The rank tendered is invariably the same—general—the only difference being in the rate of pay proposed.

THE COMMONWEALTH BUILDING & Loan Association, organized recently, with prominent Columbus citizens as officers and directors, set out with the idea of being a million-dollar institution and will be satisfied with nothing less. We note that subscriptions at the end of the seventh week were \$301,200. They have steadily climbed each week. G. C. Shackelford is president, H. M. Hicks vice-president, Calvin DesPortes secretary-treasurer and Frank U. Garrard attorney. The directors are G. C. Shackelford, H. W. Hicks, Calvin DesPortes, Frank U. Garrard, W. C. Whitaker, Joe Julius, Richard S. DesPortes, A. Illges, C. F. Williams, Dr. A. N. Dykes, Tracy E. Davis and Theo. G. Reeves.

DR. M. B. CLASON has just installed a Gullstrand Ophthalmoscope. This is really not as bad as it sounds, though. This Gullstrand Ophthalmoscope is the only one in the state of Georgia and one of the very few in the South, a statement we are quite prepared to believe, as we have never yet met one in our travels—to recognize it. This is the latest word in optometric devices, making it possible to photograph the innermost portion of the optic. This installation completes the modern optical laboratory which Dr. Clason has been perfecting through the years.

## AUG 13 1927 WHITE AND NEGROES JOIN IN GOOD WILL GATHERING AT WOODLAND, GA.

Several Thousand Persons in Attendance and Speeches



Race Relation-1927

Illinois.

## Improvement of WHITE AND NEGRO PASTORS EXCHANGE PULPITS FOR DAY

### Negro Content With Race

Chicago, February 13. — White and negro pastors of Methodist, Episcopal, Presbyterian and Disciples' churches here today exchanged pulpits in furthering a spirit of good will in race relations as well as in observing Lincoln Memorial Sunday. Thirty-three churches participated in the exchange of ministers. The action was prompted by the commission on race relations of the Chicago Church Federation.

The Rev. L. K. Williams in his address said, "Sometimes the Negro attempts to escape from the limitations of his color. But ninety-nine per cent of us are content with our race, and if the world will respect what our group holds sacred, I am here to tell you this afternoon the Negro will respect what the rest of the world does."

"We haven't taken time to examine the things we have in common, we have been so busy looking after the differences. We have common interests, common experience, and common tasks—the things that get people together if only we will let them."

## COLORFUL AND HUGE UNITY SWAP PULPITS MEET STIRS WHITE PASTORS CHICAGOANS

Protestant, Catholic, Negro and Jew joined in a conference Sunday at Sinai temple, 46th street and South Parkway for the furtherance of World Unity through the promotion of better understanding between the races of men, regardless of color. Five hundred people, both white and colored, assembled at the meeting. The speakers were Miss Mary McDowell, commissioner of public welfare; Judge John P. McGoorty, of the Supreme Court; Rev. L. K. Williams, pastor of Olivet Baptist Church; and the Rev. Edward S. Ames, pastor of the Disciples Church. Rabbi Louis Mann presided. The conference, which was supplementary to the three-day National conference held recently at the Morrison hotel, is the first of a number that will be held during the year, preliminary to the world unity conference to be held in Chicago next November.

"I want to believe," the Rev. Ames said in his address, "that we had a beginning, that it followed a natural course of progress, that in the last great war, we discovered how terrible it can be, and that it will now become history, collapsing of its own weight."

"In the establishing of the proposed Rosenwald industrial museum, I see an indication of a movement toward a wider and deeper understanding of all people, and it is up to this generation to foster and promote that movement and that understanding."

### Negro Prelate, Rabbi, Catholic Judge, Noted Social Worker And School Head Voice Belief In Common Origin Of All People.

CHICAGO, Feb. 16 — Chicago observed one of the greatest race relation Sundays in its history at the Sinai temple last Sunday. Out of the diverse races, creeds and colors that form Chicago's polyglot humanity, a group of five met on a common platform to break down the barriers of prejudice.

#### Voice Hope

Among those who reiterated before 1,000 of their followers their belief in the common origin of all human beings, the fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man were a colored preacher, Rev. L. K. Williams, of the Olivet Baptist Church; a Rabbi, Rabbi Louis Mann, a noted woman social worker, Mary McDowell; a Catholic judge, and a university professor. All voiced the hopes that this first world unity council ever held in Chicago would grow into a religious movement for peace that would sweep the world.

#### Vows Mutual Attitude

"Unity does not mean uniformity," cautioned the Rev. Mr. Williams. "I don't want anything ever to

happen that will ruin my color. But we have common tasks and common enemies that unite us. If you protect what is sacred to our group we Negroes will protect what is sacred to your group not thru hatred, but thru love. Every Negro would take his shoes off and forgetting the past, walk with the other races toward the sun."

#### Would Fight War

"If we must fight," said Rabbi Mann, the chairman, summarizing the appeal of the Rev. Williams "let us fight war, poverty, disease, superstition and ignorance. Rightousness is non-sectarian. No man's creed can be wrong whose deed is right. All religions want to do the same thing."

Mary McDowell, of the department of public welfare, told how from the window of her home back of the yards, she could see all the nationalities, colors and creeds that make up the new generation of Chicagoans; how she had suffered in their strikes and race riots.

#### Find Ideals, Not Faults

"Instead of finding faults in each other, let us find each other's ideals," she said. "Even scientists are beginning to say that we are all of one blood."

While the first world unity council was going on, white and colored ministers were exchanging pulpits in many other places of worship, conforming with arrangements of the Chicago Church Federation in honor of Abraham Lincoln and race relations Sunday.

## CHICAGO TRIBUNE IN BIG TRIBUTE TO RACE

How one of Chicago's most substantial business men, a banker and leading realtor, started from the lowly depths and, in spite of race hatred, rose to the highest round of the ladder of progress, was related in one of the best written stories recently in the Chicago Daily Tribune. This article, an interview with Jesse Binga, an outstanding example of thrift, modern business and progress of the race, was told in Sunday's issue of the Tribune by James O'Donnell Bennett. The story started on the front page and took up more than a column on an inside page.

That the Tribune, "the world's greatest newspaper," saw fit to treat Mr. Binga and his race in the manner it did, was significant in itself. The article was one of the most sympathetic ever printed in that journal and was clearly one of the best ever written by Mr. Bennett.

Coupled with this story on Sunday, the Tribune printed in its Monday edition a picture of a group of young folks of our race receiving baptism at St. Elizabeth's Catholic church. Both the story of the life and strug-

gles of Mr. Binga and the picture of the baptism, appearing as they did in rapid succession, represent a distinctive trend in the policy of the Tribune and merit comment.



Race Relations - 1927  
Improvement of

## STUDENTS OF SOUTH SHOW NEW RACE ATTITUDES

Secretary Brownlee, whose work in the A. M. A. corresponds to that of Barton in the American Board, has been asked to address the students in six of the leading white schools of the South concerning the educational work of the A. M. A. He is also welcome in many of the Southern white churches—a condition scarcely conceivable twenty years ago. This is an indication of a new attitude on the part of Southern white colleges toward educational work among Negroes. Every year sees more intensive consideration of race problems at the student summer conferences in the South and in the curricula of an increasing number of schools. It's a long day since teachers in A. M. A. institutions had to sleep with the constant fear of a raid by the K. K. K., yet let us not forget that venerable Secretary Augustus F. Beard was a young man of fourteen when the Association was founded. He still comes to his office in New York as a commuter from South Norwalk Ct. The kingdom of brotherhood does come nearer as the years roll on.

—The Congregationalist  
JANUARY

... 1927  
HE MADE GOOD.

An old colored man died in Emporia the other day and Willfam Allen White gave him a notice in the Gazette that was worthy of one of the city's most distinguished citizens. We have heard colored men say: "It isn't any use for us to try to be anything. We just can't." Well, this old colored man of Emporia wasn't anything that any colored boy cannot be, and yet he was worthy of this fine tribute which Mr. White gives him. The

Kansas.



## THE VOICE IS FOR INTER-RACIAL UNDERSTANDING

Since the VOICE has been published no fairminded man or woman can say that it has not sought to base all of its expressions upon facts insofar as it has been possible to obtain them; no one can truthfully say that it has not sought to encourage our group to go after better educational advantages, to maintain and improve its moral balance and to get into business and commercial activities on a broader scale, holding that these are the main stepping-stones upon which most progressive races have made their rapid and secure development.

*National Negro Voice*  
True the VOICE has, as it announced that it would do in the beginning of its life, refrained from allowing its column to be employed by factions desiring to engage in mud-slinging simply to get something off their chests regardless of the demoralization such mud-slinging might bring to the activities of an individual or to a group of individuals. 5-26-27

The VOICE has adopted this policy, except in cases where the fundamental advancement of the race is concerned, because it believes that individuals, and organization can settle their differences through committees and through mutual understanding without public mud-slinging—which is almost always prompted by hate, envy or jealousy in which the general public has no particular interest.

The VOICE, as it also announced at its beginning, has refrained from the use of smart expressions tending to agitate hard feelings between the two races and to play upon the sensational part of the less fortunate of our group whose minds are overly

credulous and easily influenced to see things in the wrong light.

The VOICE has adopted this policy because it feels that the day has come when the Negro cannot hope to gain very much except through inter-racial co-operation and understanding and that this can be done best through conference between representatives of white and Negro civic, etc., organizations who meet for the purpose of solving racial difficulties upon a basis of fair play and common sense.

This spirit of interracial understanding should and must be practiced, if the white and Negro races are to live in peace and as fellow-citizens and be of benefit to each other, to their respective communities and to the country at large, and especially, is this inter-racial co-operation principle needed in the South, where the two races have so much in common, where the greater number of Negroes live, where the Negro's greatest accumulation in wealth, property and racial development is found—and where he is doubtless destined to work out the race's salvation.

Granting then, that the two races are destined to live together in the Southland, and that this is the part of the country where the Negro's highest development is to be made, is it not best that every effort be exercised on the part of the leading spirits of each, to the end that inter-racial understanding and mutual co-operation be practiced until the higher manly qualities of each be recognized, and racial hate and prejudice be reduced to a minimum?

In granting this it must also be conceded that as long as the Negro press allows its columns to be used for factional mud-slinging—as long as useless race agitation is fostered as against an appeal to

reason, just so long will a thorough, workable understanding between the Negro and the white man be delayed.

It must be through such workable understanding on the part of each race that the white man will become convinced that the Negro is neither antagonistic to him nor seeking to invade where he is not wanted—indeed, it must be through such inter-racial understanding that the Negro will be in position to convince the white man that what he desires is an equal opportunity for racial development and a man-to-man chance to work with him without hate and without prejudice for the common good of this great American Republic and her dual citizenry, the white and black people.

### Colored Samaritans Aid Whites in New Orleans

Twenty-five families out at Edgewood were rescued from the rising waters Friday night by Samuel White, a negro in charge of the railroad stockyards near Franklin avenue. He hastily built a raft for the rescue of these families, taking them to his home and to empty box cars in which he provided straw beds for them.

And while Samuel White brought in the rain-drenched men, women and children, his wife provided them with hot coffee and food. From Friday night until Monday morning, this negro man and his wife supplied meals to the white refugees in their home and in the box cars, and helped to nurse a family of children with measles at the time of their rescue.

The two negro Samaritans, in saving and serving those white families, gave them opportunity to realize that it is the quality of kindness and not the complexion that counts in a crisis. The accident of nature that governs good hearts with black skins is a little consequence in the struggle toward realization of brotherhood under the mask of social inequalities.

Storm and stress are salutary experiences, if they can be the occasion for such neighborly, generous action; if they can serve to show that kindness and courtesy have no racial limitations, and neighborly duty to narrow social bounds. On the road of civilization, where humanity falls among so many thieves of selfish interests, like the man of the road to Jericho, it is pleasant to find the people of one race in the role of Good Samaritans to those of another race, and to find humble negroes, like Samuel White and his wife, nobly expressing the real meaning of human brotherhood.—New Orleans States.

Greenville, S. C., December

MAY 3 1927

## NEGRO RESCUES WHITE FAMILIES

Cared For Them Several Days in New Orleans Flood Section

NEW ORLEANS, La., May 3.—Following the flooding of certain sections of the city by the recent record rainfall, the heroism of Samuel White, a negro railroad employee who rescued and cared for twenty-five white families, is being warmly acclaimed by the public and the press. When the waters began to overflow the suburb of Edgewood, White, who works in the adjacent stock yards, hastily built a raft from commandeered timbers, voyaged among the submerged homes and brought twenty-five families to safety. He first placed his own home at the disposal of the refugees, but that was soon crowded and he provided shelter and straw beds for the others in box cars in the railroad yards. Meantime his wife was busy preparing hot coffee and food and from Friday night until Monday morning the two furnished meals to the refugees and helped nurse a family of children who were with measles at the time of their rescue. Commenting editorially on the incident, the Times-Picayune



says:

"The submergence in that neighborhood persisted through Saturday and well into Sunday, but White and his wife faltered not nor failed in their well-doing. They cooked such food as was available and fed the rescued folk until Sunday night, when other relief finally reached them. This sustained and self-sacrificing service by an humble negro family to its distressed white neighbors deserves place upon the permanent record, as surely as it will hold place in the memories of the families who were thus rescued and fed and sheltered. All residents of Edgewood, it is reported, are loud in their praise of White's heroic work. The entire community joins in that praise, which might fittingly be broadened, we think, to include White's wife, who cooked the meals and kept the coffee hot for the drenched people who were brought out of their flooded homes by her husband and his hastily improvised raft."



Race Relations - 1927

Improvement of

**BOSTON, MASS.**

*Transcript*

FEB 24 1927

### *A Gain in Race Relations*

There is genuine encouragement for peace and mutual respect for rights and immunities between the white and negro races in the report of the Commission of Inter-Racial Co-operation for 1926, made public at Atlanta. The mere fact of the existence and augmented functioning of such a commission, which is composed of white and negro citizens of Southern and Northern States, is an encouragement, for it testifies to a measurable replacement of prejudice and violence by study and comparison of views and experiences. It is a new thing for the races to say, "Come, let us reason together." The commission has had careful and intelligent men and women studying negro conditions and circumstances of relation between the races in thirty cities, from New York to New Orleans, and in country districts, and it is able to report an improvement of general conditions.

It is true that there were thirty victims of lynchings in 1926 as against sixteen in 1925, but this was much below the former yearly average of 107, and the fact that during the year not one black man was lynched in North Carolina, Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana or Oklahoma, and only one each in Arkansas,

Kentucky, Tennessee and Virginia, shows that the Southern States generally are succeeding in controlling the evil. The worst offenders in the matter are the States of Florida and Texas; and Texas, at least, is able to claim that most of the seven lynchings reported there were due not to race passion but to feud conditions not unlike those at Herrin, Ill. Nine participants in the crime of lynching were sent to prison in the South in the year, some of them for life terms.

In the meantime, the spread of a better condition of feeling and respect between the races, as evidenced by the disposition of the best citizens to co-operate in such a movement as this commission represents, is sufficiently encouraging to counteract the impression of an unfavorable fluctuation in the lynching figures. The tendency of such a work is to make the feeling on the subject broad and national. It is now recognized that race re-

Massachusetts.

lations are as much under the need of intelligent and tolerant adjustment in New York—and perhaps in Boston—as in New Orleans or Atlanta.



Race Relation - 1927

Maryland.

## Improvement of Maryland Inter-Racial Commission

The AFRO urges readers to send in to the State House names of members of both races who are considered suitable material for the new body.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29. — After two years of intensive study of racial conditions throughout the state, the Maryland Inter-Racial Commission which is composed of twenty-one prominent colored and white citizens has submitted a very comprehensive report to Governor Albert C. Ritchie and the General Assembly which is now in session.

The report deals with such subjects as education, public and private; health, housing and sanitation; public service and legal status, and public welfare and charitable and penal institutions. Of the recommendations made by the commission is the repeal of the obnoxious "Jim Crow" laws. The establishment of a state training school for colored boys; aid for Morgan College; the appointment of a colored assistant supervisor for Negro schools, and the appointment of an appropriation for a permanent Inter-Racial Commission were strongly recommended. The commission also asked that the minimum salary of colored school teachers be the same as that of other public school teachers in the state and that provisions be made for the extension of facilities for Negro youth to fit themselves by scientific study for increased usefulness in mechanical arts and in scientific industries generally. — C. P. B.

## Interracial Commission

Governor Ritchie will appoint new Interracial Commission to begin their work by June 1st.

By authority of the recent legislature, Governor Ritchie was authorized to name an unpaid commission of 12 members to be selected from both races.

Whom shall he appoint? Some of the members of the present commission, especially the secretary, Mr. F. J. Calloway, ought by all means to be reappointed.

There are others who have not been able to meet with the commission and possibly will not care to serve longer.

Governor Ritchie authorized Tuesday, the statement that he would welcome suggestions from the public as to the personnel of the new commission.

The commission Governor Ritchie recognizes, to be representative of the entire state and still to comprehend a membership that is not only able but willing to serve, requires considerable thought and care.



# Detroiters Give An Interesting Bit

TEST STATEMENTS AND OPINIONS OF SIXTY ARE GIVEN

## Of Information On Race Relations

DETROIT, Mich., Mar. 4. (By A. N. P.)—For the past few weeks members of the inter-racial commission of this city and state have delivered addresses on race relationship and race prejudice, its cause and cure at the Y. M. C. A. and churches, both colored and white.

The most interesting bit of information that has come to the front along this line is in the form of answers to questionnaire asking information on the race question. This paper was circulated in a men's Bible Class in one of the white churches here. Each member was asked to check "True," "False," or "Uncertain" whichever in his belief represents the facts, and was asked to be candid in his opinion. The test statements and opinions as given by the sixty men among whom the paper was circulated is here given.

### CITY HALTS BUSINESS AS ITS FINAL TRIBUTE TO NEGRO ASH MAN

Niles, Mich., Jan. 26. [Special.]—

By proclamation of Mayor Fred L. D. Cook there was a general suspension of business here today during the funeral of Tom Davis, Negro ash man who died Saturday shortly after taking an anesthetic preparatory to undergoing a minor operation.

Citizens generally praised the dependability and good nature of the man who did menial tasks for his fellow men.

Davis gained national publicity a few years ago when metropolitan newspapers pictured him with his horses, dray and faithful dog, in stories of the boyhood days of the late John Dodge, multimillionaire Detroit automobile manufacturer. When Dodge was a young man, Davis employed him in his draying business at a dollar and half a day. The pair became warm friends and remained so throughout the years.

John Dodge and his brother, Horace, frequently came here to visit old friends and scenes of their boyhood days and seldom failed to look up John's old time employer, upon whom they bestowed substantial gifts from time to time. Many prominent citizens paid final tribute to the ash man by attending his funeral, which took place from the First Presbyterian church this afternoon.

#### Test of Attitude and Information on the Race Question:

True False Uncertain

Most people of the white race are born mentally superior to those of other races .....	17	28	14
A considerable proportion of Negro men would like to marry white women if they could .....	27	21	12
Segregation does more to aggravate race friction than to remove it .....	17	17	23
The Negro is as honest as a white man of corresponding class .....	49	5	4
Negroes should be restricted to labor and servant positions .....	6	44	9
The city and state should provide equal educational opportunities for Negroes and whites ..	53	1	3
Whites are more responsible than Negroes for the large number of mulatto children .....	38	6	16
Newspapers give an exaggerated emphasis on the Negroes' connection with crime .....	29	16	13
Negro slum conditions are chiefly the result of their shiftlessness .....	24	19	17
A self-respecting Negro does not wish to be among white people except where he is wanted	47	8	5
The Negro must be kept in his place—by force if necessary .....	16	36	7
Negroes and foreigners do not get equal justice from our police and our courts .....	25	18	16
The races and nations we think of as backward are so mainly because of lack of opportunity due to physical, economic and political forces	45	3	11
You cannot trust a Jew in a business deal .....	26	20	14
The Chinese, Japanese, Hindus and Phillippines have good ground for hatred of the white races .....	37	11	11
Except in matters of business the Jew has shown himself in history as possessing an inferior intellect .....	14	34	9
The Ku Klux Klan has been a helpful influence in building a better citizenship .....	7	31	21



FEB 14 1927

## NEGRO AND WHITE PASTORS IN EXCHANGE

Rev. William H. Byrd and  
Rev. A. J. Sadler  
Preach Sermons.

Practical exemplification of the life and teachings of Jesus Christ was recommended as the best means of solving the problem of race relations by Rev. William A. Byrd, pastor of the Lafayette Presbyterian Church, in a sermon preached from the pulpit of the First Presbyterian Church on Emory Street last night.

As a token of good will and in observance of Race Relations Movement fostered by the Y. W. C. A., Rev. Dr. A. J. Sadler, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church and Rev. Byrd exchanged pulpits upon the occasion.

Rev. Byrd brought with him to the church on Emory Street a fine choir which sang a number of delightful Negro spirituals. With Dr. Sadler to the colored church on Ivy Place went the large choir of the First Presbyterian Church to present a special program.

Rev. Byrd, in addressing his white audience, took the attitude that his race cannot and does not expect to be cajoled and pampered because of its past and present difficulties. He said that the colored man wants to be judged on his individual merits as a member of the human race.

In co-operation, he stated, there is mutual benefit. However, Rev. Byrd continued, if a dominant race seeks to injure and keep down a less fortunate people, it injures itself thereby. The colored clergyman offered the thought that all races can help themselves by helping others.

To illustrate the proper mental attitude Dr. Byrd recalled the story of the kindly manner in which Jesus treated the woman of Samaria, a victim of the religious prejudice of that day.

Rev. Dr. Sadler avoided discussion of the race issue in his sermon to the colored congregation. His presence in their midst was taken as a sufficient expression of good will.



Improvement of  
**EUGENE JONES**  
**ADDRESSES WHITE**  
**COLLEGE STUDENTS**

Is Principal Speaker At Vassar College On "Social Work Among Negroes"

New York, Feb. 24—This evening, February 24th, Eugene Kinckle Jones, executive secretary of the National Urban League, addressed the students of Vassar College in the College chapel, Poughkeepsie, on the subject "Social Work Among Negroes." After presenting historically the work of some of the earlier social workers, such as Katy Ferguson who organized the first Sunday School in New York City in 1793 and Sojourner Truth who worked for women's suffrage and temperance in the fifties and sixties, he gave an account of the development of the Y. W. C. A., organized in 1876 and the Y. M. C. A., organized in 1888; the appointment of Miss Jessie Sleet as a Charity Society worker in 1902 and Miss Eva D. Bowles as Family Case worker of the Columbus, Ohio Associated Charities in 1908.

Among other things he said:

"The Negro social worker not only must answer to his organization and the public as to his work with unfortunates, including defectives, delinquents and dependants, but also must answer to the query 'What have you done to advance the status of the Negro as a race in your community?' Civilization as a whole is kept in mind by the colored social worker, but compared with the advancement of the Negro as a race, it is but a fringe thought. The important phases of social work among Negroes might be classified in four sections:

1. The community needs to know that the Negro is part and parcel of society as a whole and that his improvement means the improvement of society as a whole;

2. Social service agencies should always consider the needs of the Negro population and should offer a proportionate amount of service and budgetary allowance for the benefit of the Negro group;

3. That Negro social workers should be trained and placed where they can do the most effective work and that these workers should be developed in all lines of social work rather than in a restricted field;

4. That social work among Negroes should be based upon careful and accurate research—the results of which should be published widely for the sake of a more accurate dissemination of information and to place the Negro's social status properly before the world".

This address was enthusiastically received by the student body and questions and discussions followed for an hour after the close of the address. Numerous individual conferences were held by Mr. Jones with seniors who were preparing dissertations on various social service projects.

solve the age-old race problem, than all the editors and professors in the world could do in a thousand years by writing editorials and books

## TWO BOYS, IRISH AND NEGRO SOLVE RACE PROBLEM

### Make Heroic Sacrifices For One Another While Confined In A Hospital

Under the caption, "Solving the Race Problem," The Pathfinder publishes the following editorial holding up the sacrifices two little boys, one white and the other colored, made for each other while patients in a New York hospital as one of the most exemplary acts toward the solution of the race problem:

#### The Editorial

Infant paralysis. What tragedies, what hopes blasted, are suggested by the very term. Jimmy Murphy, who lived in a crowded tenement house in New York, was a victim of this living death. He was sent to a hospital for an operation in the hope that he might again walk like other boys, but his people despaired. They had known of too many afflicted boys and girls who returned from hospitals no better than when they went.

In the hospital Jimmy Murphy, the Irish lad lay near the cot of a black boy, Jim Blunt, who encouraged his fellow sufferer and befriended him in his loneliness and distress. Jimmy Murphy's operation was a success and gradually his strength came back and he walked about the hospital on crutches. The doctors decided that Jim Blunt must undergo an operation. A blood transfusion was necessary to have his life.

But who would offer blood from his body to save the life of a friendless black boy?

"I will," quickly volunteered Jimmy Murphy, whose body was still weak and emaciated from his long suffering. A few weeks later the two lads left the hospital, restored to life, to play, to work and to live like other boys.

God bless you both, Jimmy Murphy and Jim Blunt, you have done more by your kindness to



Race Relations - 1927  
Improvement of

North Carolina.

## RACE RELATIONS ARE IMPROVED

### Education Negro Has Brought About Better Understanding Between Races

RALEIGH, April 1—(P)—The working out of North Carolina's program for negro education has been the means of better understanding and cooperation between the races, more tolerance, sympathy, peace and good will, N. C. Newbold, state director of negro education, today told the state negro Parent-Teacher association here in organization meeting today.

The meeting was called by Annie W. Holland, supervisor of negro elementary schools, at Shaw university.

Dr. J. L. Peacock, Shaw University, president A. T. Allen, superintendent of public instruction, Dr. W. H. Livers, of North Carolina College, Greensboro, L. E. Hall, district farm agent of Raleigh and Mrs. W. H. Swift of Greensboro, president of the state Parent-Teachers association, also were on the speaking program.

"It is reported that the negro population of the penitentiary has in the last few years been reduced from 68 to 38 per cent and several judges in the state have commented upon the fact that, whereas the majority of criminals brought before them heretofore were negroes, now they are in the minority and very few negroes comparatively are going to court," Mr. Newbold said.

"It is but natural and reasonable to assume that when people are happy and contented they do not harbor feelings of resentment and bitterness. North Carolina's program for negro education, therefore means not only advancement for negroes, but a happy

py and more progressive state."

He detailed the program, teacher training agencies, summer schools, high schools and college development.

"Four years ago there were only 500 negro students in the colleges and other higher institutions in the state," he said. "The number has grown from that each year, 759, 1,000 and 1,400 respectively, at the present time."

## SOUTH RECOGNIZES COLORED PEOPLE OF MERIT

(The Manufacturers Record)

A colored man, Lawrence Oxley, is to sit at the council table of the North Carolina Department of the American Legion. Lieut. Oxley was recently elected to the post of Vice-Commander in charge of Section B composed of Negro members, reports the Winston-Salem (N. C.) Journal.

"The North Carolina Department is, so far as is known, the only one that has thus given such high official representation to the Negro service men and women. The Legion was organized to benefit all service people. The election of Lieutenant Oxley to a position on the executive committee is a long step toward rendering the benefits of the Legion available to the Negroes. It is also an interesting example of racial co-operation, and one that should prove fruitful with worthwhile results."

Business men of Mobile, Ala., also recently presented a diamond ring to Dr. A. F. Owens in appreciation of his 44 years of charitable work in the city. The recipient of this gift is a colored Baptist minister who has merited the respect and esteem to humanity. Out of this respect is colored citizen's suggestion, back in 1882, when a member of the county grand jury, to his fellow-jurors, to the effect that they make a contribution to provide a special Thanksgiving dinner for the prisoners in the jail, has grown the annual dinners for prisoners, for the inmates of asylums and for various public and private charitable institutions at Thanksgiving, Christmas and New Year's; these are financed by the merchants of Mobile. The work is done under the direction of Dr. Owens, who makes the collections and distributes the dinners, afterwards making a report showing what has been done with the money, averaging about \$1500 each season, entrusted to him.

The white people of Columbia, S. C., some time ago paid a high tribute to a colored man of that city who had won a place in the hearts of both the white and colored people. When he died all banks, stores and other places of business closed for his funeral. Last year a colored woman of Macon, Ga., at her death was honored, and the Macon News giving an account of the funeral of this beloved Negro woman who was "laid to rest beside her white folks," recalled other incidents in Macon when some years ago the Negro educator, Hudson, was honored by the whites of that section, and of the burial of "Sergeant" Wilson, the Negro janitor of the Macon Volunteers, who was buried with full military honors by the organization.

These are but a few illustrations showing that the white people of the South publicly recognize the colored people of merit just as individual whites hold in esteem colored people of high character with whom they have business dealings. In the South the Negro who behaves himself has a far better chance to make good than he has in other sections of the country, for the Southern people know the Negro better than the people of other sections can possibly know him, and experience has proven that Southern people have done and do more for the Negro than anyone else will.

It is with deep sorrow that the South sees the passing of the "old time Negro," but there are still many of the younger colored generation who have been wise enough to make a place for themselves in their communities. But, on the other hand there are far too many of the young colored element who somewhat resemble the young "buck" who was hiding "Old Uncle Ned," a respectable colored man of his community, telling him that he was "no good" and "behind the times"; when he had finished, Uncle Ned retorts: "Humph! You feels mighty sma't and you may think you is all you say you is, but nigger, how come there is no ob yo kind in jail than mine?"

High Point, N. C., Enterprise

Washington, N. C., News-Dispatch

High Point, N. C., Enterprise

## RACE RELATION IN THIS STATE ABOUT BEST IN COUNTRY

## Great Progress Has Been Made In Bringing About Better Race Relations

(By Special Correspondent.)

PHILADELPHIA, May 13.—North Carolina has made greater progress in the matter of bringing about better race relations than any other state in the south, largely because it has been fortunate in its leaders among both the white people and the negroes, the annual Meeting of Friends, in session here, was told by Lieut. Lawrence Oxley, v. director of the division of negro work of the North Carolina state board of charities and public welfare, in addressing one of the sessions of the national Quaker organization. Oxley's theme was the need of leadership in the solution of race problems.

"On the upward path the negro can advance only as far as he can walk," Oxley said, "and he can do for his permanent good only that for which he can develop self-responsibility."

"In all inter-racial endeavors, the method of approach to the subject is most important, and on intelligent understanding of the ideals and aspirations of each race is absolutely necessary for the successful promotion of any worthwhile program of race co-operation, which means operating together, each mindful of the interests of the other."

"Thus it is that in times such as these, when all around us we see conditions pointing to a world gone mad, the need is greater than ever before for trained, consecrated leadership among all races—and especially in the negro race, if the colored people are going to realize the most of their opportunities, and bring about a greater degree of inter-racial co-operation."

Washington, N. C., News-Dispatch

MAY 13 1927

### RACIAL RELATIONS

North Carolina, more than any other southern state, has progressed in the matter of racial relations, Lt. Lawrence A. Oxley, director of the division of Negro work of the North Carolina state board of charities and public welfare, told the Philadelphia Yearly meeting of Friends.

Lt. Oxley, who has won acclaim for his work among his race in North Carolina, was one of the principal speakers before the Friends meeting.

"In all interracial endeavors the

method of approach to the subject is most important, our willingness to co-operate in a program of organized good will, and the spirit of mutual helpfulness must be ever present," he said, continuing:

"An intelligent knowledge and understanding of each race's ideals and aspirations is absolutely necessary for the successful promotion of any worthwhile program of interracial co-operation; that co-operation implies operating together; each mindful of the full interests of the other."

"In times such as these in which we live when all around us we see conditions pointing to a world gone mad more than ever is a trained, consecrated leadership needed among all peoples."

"On the upward path the negro can only advance as far as he can walk alone; and he can do for his own permanent good only that for which he can develop self-responsibility."

"North Carolina perhaps more than any other state in the south has made greater progress in the matter of race relations—and this because North Carolina has been fortunate in her leaders—among both leaders."

### TRYING TO SOLVE THE RACIAL QUESTION.

LAWRENCE A. OXLEY, vice-commander of the American Legion of North Carolina, in a letter to this paper writes:

"We are striving here in North Carolina to arrive at a practical solution of the racial problems confronting us in determining a real basis for racial adjustment. We are but scratched on the surface to date, but we are making constructive progress and we have no doubt for the ultimate realization of our many objectives."



Race Relations - 1927

Improvement of

## REGISTER

Purcell, Okla

APR 7 1927

### Negro Educator Urges Race Understanding

When I was a student in Knoxville college at Knoxville, Tennessee, it was impressed upon me by the president and members of the faculty that something should be done to bring about a better understanding between my people and the white people.

After I had been in college a few years, Dr. Booker Washington made a tour of East Tennessee. He made a speech to the student body and many of us went over to hear him at the City Hall. Many of the leading white people were out to hear this great educator and many times it seemed as though the roof would be taken from the Hall with the applause. It was that day we decided to enter the profession as a teacher and do what little we could in a humble way to bring about a better understanding between the races.

There never has been a time in the history of this great country when the white people have tried so hard to give the negro a square deal. There are a great number of negroes who do not appreciate what the white people are trying to do. Here in Purcell we have a good school board. Messrs. L. L. Hawk, J. H. Wells and L. W. Kennedy are doing what they can to make our school a success.

We were at the capital building a few weeks ago and were in conference with his excellency, Hon. Henry S. Johnston, governor of Oklahoma, Hon. M. A. Nash, state superintendent of public instruction, and members of the Board of Affairs and a number of representatives and senators. We were impressed very much with the interest shown by these leaders of our state in negro education.

The white people are not trying to hold the negro down as many of us think. They are anxious that the negro build upon a firm foundation.

Any negro in Oklahoma who owns 160 acres of black land farm has solved his individual problem. The masses in the negro race should be given an individual education. If the colored boys are taught to double the production on his father's farm to build the house in which he lives, to repair his own shoes, to mend the tools he uses in the shop, to make

tables and other household necessities, to put in a window pane and hang the doors, to paint the house, barn, and whitewash the trees our race will move forward and get the respect and good will of the white race.—Laurence Smith, Principal of Purcell Colored School.

Oklahoma.



Race Relation - 1927

Ohio

Improvement of  
**STAR**  
*Ashtabula, O.*

**FEB 2 / 1927**  
**NEGRO IS TOPIC**  
**FOR VESPERS**

**Rev. Edwin R. Carter Pre-**  
**sents Unique Program**

The second of a series of literary vespers being held at the First Congregational church Sunday afternoons, was the occasion for the gathering of a large number of people at 4 p. m. yesterday to hear a program devoted to the American Negro.

The pastor, Rev. Edwin R. Carter, gave a most interesting address in which a fascinating story of the ambitions and accomplishments of the black race was picture. He quoted at length from Negro poetry, Negro theology, Negro drama and Negro music.

The appearance of a quartet of colored singers from Mt. Zion church, Cleveland, was delayed owing to the storm, but the singers arrived later in the afternoon and gave several pleasing selections, including Negro Spirituals.

Mrs. Harold Branch, church organist, was at the console of the new Shepherd Memorial organ during the services.

**DR. WASHINGTON FILLS WHITE**  
**PULPIT IN CLEVELAND**

**Special to The Reporter**

**CLEVELAND, Ohio, Feb. 14.—Sun-**  
**day, Feb. 13, being Race Relations**  
**Day, the Liberty Hill Baptist Church**  
**was invited to worship with the First**  
**German Baptist Church (white), this**  
**city, at their evening service. Prompt-**  
**ly at 7:30, the program began with**  
**congregational singing being led by**  
**the pastor of the First German Bap-**  
**tist Church. The choir and male**  
**chorus of the Liberty Hill Baptist**  
**Church rendered special numbers. The**  
**ushers of the German Baptist Church**  
**lifted the offering. Introductory re-**  
**marks were made by the pastor of**  
**the German Baptist Church, and Pas-**  
**tor M. F. Washington of the Liberty**  
**Hill Baptist Church delivered the**  
**evening sermon, using as his text,**  
**John 17:11-12. The message was in**

keeping with the occasion. Closing talk was made by the pastor of the German Baptist Church, Rev. C. Fred Lehr.

**DR. JOHNSON**  
**IN APPEAL**  
**FOR AMITY**  
**OF RACES**

**Howard University Presi-**  
**dent Addresses Canton**  
**Urban League**

**CANTON, O., Feb. 24.—Dr. Mor-**  
**lecai W. Johnson, an honored grad-**  
**uate of Harvard and, for the pastor**  
**six months president of Howard**  
**University, Washington, D. C., was**  
**the speaker Friday night at the an-**  
**nual banquet of the Canton Urban**  
**League at the Y. M. C. A.**

For almost two hours Dr. Johnson held his audience of leading Negroes of the city and white associates in social work, spellbound alone by his eloquence but by his message which was an appeal for understanding among the races of the world and promotion of racial amity which he said "would gain its greatest impetus by proper understanding of the racial problem in the United States." This solution he added would give America a moral leadership throughout the world and solidifying the economic leadership heretofore established.

Dr. Johnson outlined the history of the Negro race in the United States and told of the fight against unfait which had been waged since their emancipation, paying high tribute to those white leaders who had sacrificed social standing and business aims to give opportunity to the submerged Negro population of the south. His plea for Negroes who had advanced to give their lives as beacon lights to lead a race out of darkness, and for white people to encourage them by giving Negroes equal opportunity in education and industry. He urged that no discrimination be made against any people because of race and said that the race problem would be solved

only when the contact of different peoples was made without the element of condescension on the part of either.

Accomplishments of the Negro League, gave a statistical summary recited by the speaker, who praised the establishment of schools and colleges which had brought them opportunity. According to his estimate the Negro population, which has grown from 4,000,000 to 12,000,000 now has a wealth of more than \$2,000,000,000 and owns more than 34,000 square miles of land, thus disproving the expression of unfait which followed emancipation. Urging that the aspiration of the Negro be kept alive and encouraged, he stated that until a few years ago 90 per cent of the Negro population was illiterate, whereas now only 10 per cent is illiterate.

"Trained leadership and education will bring the Negroes out of the darkness within 25 years," said Dr. Johnson. "The problem presented needs attention to that end, and since the world war it has ceased to be a southern problem. Its solution demands the attention and best thought of the people of the north of Ohio, of Indiana, of Illinois, of New York and other northern and eastern states. Canton is pointing the way without drawn color lines so that the work necessary goes on without racial feeling. "The truth will set us free and the truth comes by education. I am glad to see so many Negroes attending our colleges, but the number is far too few. There is great need for professional Negro men and women. Thousands of our Negro population are without ministrations of trained doctors, dentists and preachers of their own race." Dr. Johnson concluded by an appeal for all to strive for understanding in their own communities, for the grant of opportunity, urging at the same time that the effort would give America a moral leadership throughout the world and solidifying the economic leadership heretofore established.

**INTERRACIAL GROUP IS**  
**ACTIVE IN OHIO**

**YOUNGSTOWN, OHIO. — An in-**  
**terracial literary contest, in which**  
**prizes from \$10 to \$30 will be given**  
**for the best essays written on sub-**  
**jects pertaining to interracial co-**  
**operation, has been inaugurated by**  
**the interracial committee of Young-**  
**stown, according to S. S. Booker,**  
**former Baltimore "Y" secretary, who**  
**heads the Youngstown "Y."**

The objective of the contest is to promote fair play by having children of both races compete in literary endeavor and to become accustomed to living together on terms of mutual interests.

The meeting was in charge of Dr. A. L. Wilson, acting for George P. Titus, Sr. The invocation was pronounced by Rev. E. M. Kaigler and the benediction by Rev. A. E. Allen. Entertainment was provided by Dorothy Hunter, pianist, and Sadie Umbles, vocal soloist.

Report of the nomination committee, adopted by unanimous vote, was: President, W. E. Mason; Vice-President, George P. Titus, Sr.; Secretary, Mrs. Catherine Summer-ville; Treasurer, Jacob I. Piper. Other board members are: Mrs. J. E. Harris, James L. Roberts, Arthur Gibbs, Dr. J. B. Walker, M. W. Boyer, Z. A. Hunter, Mrs. Le-



## Improvement of Race Relations Improving In Penn. Town

New York, Feb. 25.—An amazing record of breaking down barriers of race prejudice is reported to the N. A. A. C. P. by its branch in Hollidaysburg, Pa., R. Brown, Branch secretary, reports that through branch activity, the local Y. W. C. A., has opened its doors to colored girls and women, soliciting their memberships and treating them cordially; the Y. M. C. A. also opening its doors to colored men and boys, taking them into the gymnasium classes and giving them full membership rights. Mr. Brown's report continues:

"Negro boys and girls are having the time of their lives, pressed into every activity. Three boys were members (3 regulars and 8 sub) of the High School Football team which won the county champion and was the best and most successful team the School has ever had. The High School Football Team which has won 10 games and lost 2 this season, has 2 Negro boys (my sons) as members. The older boy starring at center and the younger a substitute. The girls glee club has 3 Negro girls as members. The High School band 1 Negro boy, the orchestra 1 Negro boy, the High School Debating Team has 1 Negro boy, Junior High School girl reserves has Negro girl as secretary.

"A Negro boy (my son) is a member of the editorial staff of the School Annual. This one boy of mine, who has played on the baseball, football and basketball teams, member of Annual staff, has just taken second prize for best essay on Lincoln and up to the present time has had an average of 95 for high School work.

"We started our activities in the schools after our boys and girls began to crawl into the heart of the public by their school activities. We struck at the Y's and thus we have succeeded. The Branch is responsible."

## COLORED MEMBER PHILLY CHAMBER LUNCHEON GUEST

(By the Associated Negro Press.)

Philadelphia, Pa.—Mr. William New

man, prominent Negro business man of Philadelphia, owner and manager of the John W. Holland Company, and member of the Philadelphia Chamber of Commerce, was a luncheon guest in the Crystal room of the Benjamin Franklin hotel, Monday, May 16. Among those attending the luncheon were such prominent Philadelphians as Cyrus H. K. Curtis, Alba Johnson D. W. W. Keen, and James M. Wilson. The purpose which brought these distinguished citizens together was to discuss certain big business propositions affecting the future of Philadelphia. It is both interesting and encouraging to note that Negroes of Mr. Newman's stamp are being called into such conferences dealing with civic affairs which are to touch the welfare and wellbeing of both races.

## WEALTHY WHITE WOMAN SAVES DROWNING BOY

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 10.—A wealthy white woman saved the life of a young boy here and is being praised for her heroism.

The heroine is Mrs. W. Freeman, wife of a banker and prominent in the exclusive Merion society. Although a bit modest in telling of her bravery she woman finally gave an account of the deed to reporters.

She said she was driving by the Schuylkill river when she heard a youngster call for help, and upon investigating saw a lad pointing to the form of a boy who was struggling in the river. She said she leaped off the steep embankment into the water and was forced to swim down stream about a half a mile before she could bring the boy to shore due to the swiftness of the current. She was forced to struggle with the boy in rescuing him and I didn't tell any one except my husband, and I hope you won't call me a heroine.

The name of the boy who the woman rescued was not learned.



Race Relation - 1927

## Improvement of RACE RELATIONS IN 1926 PROGRESS

Only One Lynching in Tennessee in  
Year; Horror at Cruelty Grows

By James D. Burton,

(Interstate Secretary for Alabama  
and Tennessee of the Commission  
on Interracial Cooperation)

*National Baptist  
Voice*

Interracial cooperation, in Tennessee, for the year 1926, made steady progress. It has functioned in the promotion of justice through local interracial leaders, and through various organizations whose activities touch upon the Tennessee field.

It has not, however, been free from discouragement. The fair name of the state, along with a number of others, was marred by the lynching of a colored man, near Dover, Stewart County on October 8, 1926. A mob formed at night, and forced the sheriff to deliver into their hands this prisoner who was confined in the county jail at Dover. He was accused of murdering a white farmer, but his guilt had not been established in the courts. He was taken a few miles out of town and lynched while praying and pleading for mercy at the hands of the mob. As yet no one has been brought to trial in this case.

There is no local interracial committee in Stewart County, the colored population is comparatively small, and in the days of organization of the movement, this county was not organized.

### Horror is Growing

There is a growing sentiment of horror for cruelty in all its forms, and it is becoming more and more unpopular in the public mind and it is hoped that the day is near at hand when such exhibitions as the Dover lynching are at end within the commonwealth.

Reports of sheriffs from over the state indicate that the colored population cooperates with officers of the law on a parity with the white race.

and should be offered equal protection.

Progress is being made along educational lines, school terms lengthened, salaries slightly increased, several new buildings erected and old ones repaired, but according to reports of a majority of county superintendents of public instruction, there are large numbers of old school buildings in bad physical condition, and salaries of teachers, in a number of cases too low.

### States Policies Liberal

It is encouraging to note that the State Department of Public Instruction, with a large number of county departments is pursuing liberal policies in improving the educational situation among the colored people. The year just closed was one of the best in improvements in this department.

To Secretary R. E. Clay, of the colored division, who is now serving as Rosenwald School Agent for Tennessee, much credit is due for his untiring, fair and conservative labors in behalf of Negro education and better understanding between the races. He has stirred scores of communities of his people to action in the interest of education, putting them to work raising money in private subscriptions to meet public funds in the erection of Rosenwald school houses many of which were completed this year, and now sufficient to house one-third of colored, scholastic population of state.

The State Normal College at Nashville, is now having added to its present equipment three new buildings costing approximately three hundred thousand dollars, the result of inter-racial effort before the last legislature of Tennessee. The Secretary and others appeared before the legislative committee in behalf of the appropriation, about one-half of which comes from private sources. With these new buildings State Normal College will be one of the best equipped educational institutions in the South.

Tennessee

### Interracial Day Observed

This college observes annual Interracial Day at its summer school where over 1,200 teachers, ministers and farmers are in attendance. This year among the white leaders who appeared on the program were Dr. Edwin Mims of Vanderbilt University, author of the "Advancing South," and Mrs. Katherine Ather-ton Grimes, associate editor of "The Southern Agriculturist." The secretaries reported to this meeting. President W. J. Hale is state chairman of the colored division.

The Vocational School for Colored Girls, Nashville, sent out six girls during the year, all of whom are making good, according to reports of the State Department of Institutions. This school put on exhibits at the State Fair (Colored) Nashville and won premiums on its exhibits. Leaders of the interracial movement helped to establish this school, and when its appropriation and very existence were threatened in the last General Assembly, the same leaders came to its assistance in pleading for its continuance which was granted.

Interracial conferences have been held in many of the county seat towns of the state as follows. Springfield, Clarksville, Paris, Tiptonville, Dyersburg, Covington and Jackson. Playgrounds, health, and education were the major features of these meetings. The newspapers in the towns visited gave favorable notices of the meetings.

### Publicity Stories Furnished

Copies of publicity material of local interest are furnished the weekly and daily newspapers in the state, purport of which is to inspire confidence and promote cooperation. Thousands of pieces of printed matter have been mailed to individuals and organizations during the year. Pastors' Associations, white and colored, have exchanged speakers, civic clubs have had interracial addresses, playgrounds and colored supervisors secured, needs of colored organizations included in Community Chests, and close contact with organized agricultural interest, are

some of the activities of the year.

The interracial secretary is in close touch with the state departments of public instruction, institutions and health, and when he finds situations where any one of these departments can be of service, he either wires or writes to the proper official. These departments give excellent cooperation.

The interracial movement in Tennessee is now a member of the state-wide social agencies, and has a sectional conference on race relations in the annual meetings of the state conference of social work, summaries of which are carried in printed annual report of the conference. The last meeting was held at Jackson, Tenn and the conference in joint session voted in substance that no community program is complete or adequate that does not include the two races. The secretary attended divisional conferences of the Social Service Agencies in Knoxville, Morristown, and Johnson City, and participated in the discussions.

Church gatherings of state-wide importance, the state Y. M. C. A. Convention of Tennessee, and student forums have been addressed during the year on race cooperation. In one instance by invitation, the secretary spoke from a leading pulpit at the regular preaching hour on Christianity and Race Relations, much interest being manifested in this subject.

In the death this year of C. P. J. Mooney, editor of the Memphis Commercial Appeal, the state Interracial Committees throughout lost one of its most active members in behalf of racial justice. His editorials were fearless and constructive in matters of race relations.

This report will be supplemented by brief reports of members of Interracial Committees throughout the state, as to accomplishments in local fields during the year.

—From The Nashville Tennessean.

## SOUTH MUST SOLVE RACE PROBLEM SAYS ALEXANDER

NASHVILLE, Tenn., May 4.—(B. A. N. P.)—The practice of "the brotherhood gospel" in addition to the preaching of it was advocated as a means of solving the race problem, by Dr. Will W. Alexander, of the Southern Baptist Commission, in addressing 240 country ministers and religious workers here Tuesday.

Dr. Alexander, who received the Barnard award for his work in developing a more friendly attitude between the races, declared that the Protestant Church and the South must do something definite in the solution of the problem and in promoting the brotherhood gospel, and urged the reawakening of the spirit of democracy that existed during the Great World War. "The old cries," said Dr. Alexander, "of self-determination, the right of the minorities and the slogan of make the world safe for democracy have dimmed in our minds. We fought and bled and died for these things and then on November 11, 1918, democracy died."



# DR. SUTTON E. GRIGGS AWAKENING THE SOUTH

Churchman and Educator Conducting Modern Crusade  
Against Race Hatred and Backwardness.  
Would Lift All Men High

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Dec. 14.—(Special). Dr. Sutton E. Griggs, Minister and educator, who is fostering a program for racial adjustment and racial advancement, has returned to the city from a tour of Texas in the interest of his work and states that he secured the hearty indorsement of leaders of both races in the Lone Star state. While in Austin, Texas, he addressed the Negro State Teachers' Association in the Senate chamber and the teachers unanimously adopted resolutions accepting his views regarding racial advancement.

Dr. Griggs brought back with him letters from distinguished Texans highly commending his work. Dr. George W. Truett, pastor of the First Baptist Church of Dallas and president of the Southern Baptist convention, gave the following expression concerning Dr. Griggs' labors: "Rev. Sutton E. Griggs is a man highly honored and fully trusted wherever he is known by both races, white and colored. He and his father, the late Rev. A. R. Griggs, have rendered a notably useful service to

both races by their excellent spirit. The present effort of Dr. Sutton E. Griggs to bring about a better understanding and better relations between the two races is deserving of right thinking people. I am glad to bear my testimony to the high character of this very useful man and to bid him God-speed in his very praiseworthy service."

Dr. J. B. Cranfill, publicist and former candidate for vice president of the United States, also gave a strong letter of indorsement of the program of Dr. Griggs, while the Negro chamber of commerce of Dallas indorsed the program as a "solution of the nation's two greatest problems, relations between the races and the situation within the Negro race."

Mayor R. E. Burt of Dallas also expressed the hope that all the people of the Negro race would catch the spirit of the publication. "The Winning Policy," Dr. Griggs' new book.



# Race Relations-1927 Improvement of

Texas.

## RACE RELATIONS TAUGHT IN MANY TEXAS COLLEGES

WAXAHACHIE, Tex., Mar. 17—  
Thirty college professors, representing twenty of the principal universities and colleges of Texas, gathered here recently and spent a day making plans to forward the study of race relations in the colleges of the state. A number of those present have been conducting such courses and practically every one reported that they were among the most popular, well attended and effective courses that are given.



# Race Relations-1927 Improvement of RACE RELATIONS TAUGHT IN MANY TEXAS COLLEGES

Among Most Popular and  
Effective Courses, Say  
Professors at Meet

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"My class in race relations is always overflowing," said one. "I get more fun out of that class than any other," said another. A third remarked, "While I have no specific class in race relations, I am relating the subject to everything I teach." The universal testimony of the prejudices of students on this subject are quickly transformed into open-minded fairness when they are given the facts.

A number of teachers of sociology in Negro colleges were present and emphasized the need that similar classes be conducted for colored students. Race prejudice, they asserted, is not all on one side, and colored students also need to be guarded against it by a study of the facts. The representatives of the colored group were Dean V. E. Daniel of Wiley College, Prof. T. R. Davis of Samuel Houston College, and Prof. M. P. Carmichael of Prairie View State Normal.

A continuation committee consisting

of five, including Professors Daniel and Carmichael, was appointed for the purpose of promoting the study of race relations as widely as possible in the colleges of the state. The chairman of this committee is Dr. W. P. Meroney of Baylor University, Waco.

## RACE RELATIONS STUDY PRAISED

Southern College Profs.  
Say Classes Help  
Kill Prejudice

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## RACE RELATIONS TAUGHT IN MANY TEXAS COLLEGES

## White Students In Twenty Universities And Colleges In The Lone Star State Devote Much Time On Sub jects Most Popular.

WAXAHACHIE, Tex., Feb. 28.—Thirty college professors, representing twenty of the principal universities and colleges of Texas, gathered here last week and spent a day making plans to forward the study of race relations in the colleges of the state. A number of those present have been conducting such courses and practically every one reported that they were among the most popular, well attended, and effective courses that are given. Others who are not giving specific courses in race relations reported that they are dealing with the subject constantly in their other classes, particularly in connection with the study of sociology. One of the former group, who is teaching a college race relations class of forty, is giving also an extensive course on the same subject to a hundred public school teachers in the city of Houston.

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## NEGRO LEADER WILL ADDRESS WHITE GROUP

Marshall, Texas.—President M. W. Dogan of Wiley College, has been invited to deliver a special address before an organization of white social workers in Houston, during the spring on "Negro Delinquency." He will endeavor to present the most striking phases of Negro social, economic and religious life as measured by the standards and opportunities of other peoples to determine whether there is in fact a case against the race because of natural and inherent shortcomings. He is making a careful comparative study of his racial, statistical and sociological data on various race groups under as nearly similar conditions as can be found for given periods.

This will be the first instance of the kind happening in Texas where a race man has been asked to address a white organization of like character; and should have a wholesome effect in promoting sound race relations. President Dogan is a man of sober judgment, keen discernment, and remarkable educational insight. He is respected by both groups for his practical ideas and ideals upon matters affecting interracial relationships. Wiley esteems it an honor that its president should be invited to appear before this highly intellectual and influential body by special request.

## Race Relations Taught Tex. Colleges

Among Most Popular Of  
Elective Courses, Says  
Professor

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# NEGRO DIVISION ENDORSES JOHNSON'S ACTIVITIES HERE ON INTERRACIAL COMMITTEE

The following resolution was unanimously adopted by the executive committee of the colored division of the Houston Commission on Inter-Racial Co-operation in its meeting January 11, 1927:

*Informer*  
The Rev. S. W. Johnson, chairman of the colored division of the Houston Inter-Racial Commission, is doing a commendable *work*. For more than five years he has led our division of the commission in the effort to secure justice and fair play in all matters pertaining to the welfare of our people in Houston and Harris County. Our group has been given greater consideration by the city, county and school authorities and greater progress has been made for their general welfare than during any similar period in our city's history. We believe that

the good feeling between the races in Houston is not surpassed by that of any other city in the entire South.

Beyond all question the changes above referred to are due in no small measure to the untiring efforts of Rev. Johnson. Therefore be it

Resolved, that we, the executive committee of the colored division of the Houston Inter-Racial Commission, endorse the work of Rev. Johnson and pledge him our confidence and support.

Resolved, further, that we lend our encouragement and co-operation to every movement that is calculated to make conditions better for our people.

(Signed) R. F. Ferrill, chairman;  
C. H. McGruder, secretary.

Houston, Texas, Jan. 11, 1927.



Improvement of

# SAYS RACES DO WELL IN LYNCHBURG

## New Yorker Sees Era of Co-operation

New York.—"The Colored people of Lynchburg, Va., are not only the most hospitable in the South, they are the most fortunately placed in relation to the whites, who treat them for the most part like people, rather than like Colored people. With this attitude spreading throughout the South, I can see a bright era ahead for all of us." So says Dr. Hubert H. Harrison, staff lecturer of the New York board of education, after spending a week in Lynchburg, lecturing to audiences of both races. He was invited by the Y. W. C. A. and the Y. M. C. A. to lecture on Race history. While in Lynchburg he addressed a joint meeting at the Y which was attended by many white college students of both sexes and by workers of the local interracial committee. Dr. Harrison also spoke at the largest African church on "The Black Man in History and Civilization," at the Dunbar high school on "The Inner Light" and at the Baptist seminary and college on "Who's Who in Humanity, or The Racial Inferiority Argument in the Light of Science and History." All the lectures were packed by appreciative audiences.

### EXCITES INTEREST IN RACE HISTORY

Of the effects of Dr. Harrison's visit, J. T. Harris, executive secretary of the Y. M. C. A., writes: "Your series of appearances here have excited an interest in the history of our Race which will be sure to have a most wholesome reaction. Favorable comments are daily heard from those who were fortunate enough to hear you." Dr. Harrison plans to return to the hospitalities of Lynchburg some time in April.

### GIVES SERIES OF TALKS TO WHITES

In the meanwhile he has prepared a series of lectures to be given at the

largest white Y. M. C. A. in the world, the central Y of Brooklyn, where Dr. S. Parkes Cadman and other notables speak. The first lecture of the series was delivered Monday evening under the title, "Culture and Civilization." All of these lectures will be on subjects other than that of race. Dr. Harrison is also taking charge of a weekly group of whites under the auspices of the Bronx Union Y. M. C. A. This group will assemble weekly for a short talk by Dr. Harrison, who will then lead the discussion in the fashion of a forum.

On the back of the activities Dr. Harrison has broken into journalism once again. He has just brought out the first number of his magazine, The Voice of the Negro, which is the organ of the forum of the I. C. U. league which meets every Saturday at the public library in W. 135th St., where the doctor lectures on such topics as "Garveyism Versus Americanism," "Are White Radicals Sincere?" and "Is the Negro the Superior Race?"

## NEWS RICHMOND, VA.

DEC 31 1927

## Negro Citizens In Tributes To White Friends

### Memorial Service for Mrs. N. V. Randolph and Others Here Sunday.

MEMORIAL services, at which the Negro citizens of Richmond will pay tribute to the late Mrs. Norman V. Randolph as "the most beloved woman of the South," and also to ten other prominent white citizens of Richmond, will be held tomorrow afternoon at 3:30 o'clock in Fifth-Street Baptist church, 705 North Fifth street. This ceremony was scheduled to have been held last month, but was prevented by bad weather. All organizations of which Mrs. Randolph was a member are especially invited to attend. Special seats will be reserved for them.

A memorial address in honor of Mrs. Randolph will be delivered by Dr. Douglas S. Freeman; and five minute eulogies by Negro speakers will then be delivered as follows: Rev. Dr. George W. McDaniel, by Rev. Dr. W. T. Johnson; Bishop William Cabell Brown, by Rev. Dr. Junius L. Taylor; Dr. George Ross, by Professor W. D. Jones; Joseph Bryan, by Mildred A. Cross; S. H. Hawes, by Viola T. Christian; William H. Habliston, by A. W. Holmes; Judge George L. Christian, by James T. Carter; Moses Bins

wanger, by Rev. Dr. A. A. Hechter Mrs. Norman V. Randolph as a co-worker, Zemona J. Wood; Mrs. Randolph as a citizen, Clara G. Pervall tribute to Mrs. Randolph, Maggie I. Walker. There will also be an address in memory of Bishops O'Connell and Van de Vyver, of the Roman Catholic church.

Special music will be rendered by the Sabbath Glee Club, and the general public is invited. Rev. Dr. Charles S. Morris, pastor of Fifth Street church, will be master of ceremonies.



Race Relations - 1927  
Meetings, Conferences, etc.,

Alabama.

## MASS MEETING TO FAVOR LAW AND ORDER

MAR 1 - 1927

STATE INTER RACIAL  
COMMITTEE MEETS

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Feb. 26.—Health, sanitation, better living conditions, practical training for life's work and a better understanding between the races were stressed at the annual meeting today of the state interracial committee of Alabama. This speakers included members of both the white and black races.

All officers of the committee were re-elected, as follows: Dr. Dunbar H. Ogden, Mobile, state chairman; Dr. J. E. Dillard, Birmingham, vice-chairman; Dr. E. T. Belsaw, Mobile, corresponding secretary; C. D. Barr, Birmingham, treasurer. A new office was created, that of chairman of the executive committee, and the place was filled by Dr. Charles Clingman, rector of the Church of the Advent, Birmingham.

The chief causes of trouble between the races were characterized as a lack of sympathetic effort to understand, improper training of the negro youth and low standards of living on the part of negroes.

A good bit of the news published nowadays is not news.

Twenty-Second Avenue Baptist Church  
at North Birmingham to Be Place  
of Better Citizenship Meeting

A mass meeting for moulding sentiment in favor of law and order, between citizenship and general community betterment will be held Sunday, March 20, at 3 p. m. at the Twenty-Second Avenue Baptist Church, North Birmingham. Rev. G. R. Connor, pastor.

The program will be in charge of the Birmingham Civic and Commercial Association and Mr. P. D. Davis, president of the organization has been invited to deliver the opening address. Several four-minute addresses will be made and an interesting musical program will be a feature.

Negro citizens of North Birmingham can boast of one of the most law-abiding communities in Jefferson County, according to Dr. Connor, who is the leading spirit in the movement, and a large crowd is expected to attend the meeting. The church is located on 22nd Avenue, between 26th and 27th Streets in North Birmingham.

## INTER RACIAL BODY TO MEET IN CITY

Will Convene Wednesday at  
Y. M. C. A. To Discuss Prob-  
lems of Races

The Commission on Interracial Cooperation, through Interstate Secretary James D. Burton, of Oakdale, Tenn., announces the following conferences to be held in Alabama:

Tuscaloosa, Chamber of Commerce rooms, Monday, Nov. 7, 2 p. m., Dean James J. Doster, of State University, presiding.

Birmingham, Y. M. C. A. auditorium, Tuesday, Nov. 8, 2 p. m., Dr. James E. Dillard, presiding.

Montgomery, Y. M. C. A. building, Wednesday, Nov. 9, 2 p. m., the Rev.

Peerce N. McDonald, presiding.

Mobile, Y. M. C. A. building, Thursday, Nov. 10, 2 p. m., E. G. Rickaby, presiding.

Selma, Courthouse, Saturday, Nov. 12, 11 a. m., Rev. E. W. Gamble, presiding.

Conference programs comprise health, housing, child welfare, recreation, rural development, education, courts, home, church, law and order and health publicity.

The purpose of the movement which is South-wide is to promote understanding and good will between the races through contact, confidence and cooperation of the interracial committees. The committees are entirely autonomous and work patiently and sanely along practical lines for improvement in race relations and the upbuilding of community life.

Many outstanding leaders of the South are back of the movement. Dr. Dunbar H. Ogden, pastor of the Government Street Presbyterian Church, Mobile, is state chairman of the Alabama Interracial Committee; Dr. James E. Dillard, pastor of the Southside Baptist Church, Birmingham, is vice-chairman and James D. Burton, of Oakdale, Tenn., interstate secretary for the Commission on Interracial Cooperation in Alabama and Tennessee.

TUSCALOOSA, ALA.; Times-Citizen  
NOV 28 1927

## INTER RACIAL BODY MEETS

Program For Betterment Of  
White-Negro Relations Is  
Scheduled Tonight

The first regular semi-annual meeting of the interracial council will be held tonight in the Chamber of Commerce auditorium at 7:30 o'clock, and the public, especially all of those interested in the promotion of better relations between the white and the colored races, are being urged to attend.

The local council was organized on November 7, when Dr. James D. Burton, secretary for Alabama and Tennessee for the Southern Commission on Interracial Cooperation, was present in Tuscaloosa. Robison Brown was elected permanent chairman of the Tuscaloosa council at that time and will preside over the meeting tonight. Mrs. Washington Moody was elected secretary.

Dr. J. J. Doster will discuss the general plan of council organization at tonight's meeting. Local educational conditions among negroes will be discussed by J. A. Duckworth and E. S. Smith, and

E. R. Sapp, Boy Scout executive, and D. E. Matthews will discuss Boy Scouting for negroes.



# Race Relations-1927

## Meetings, Conferences, etc., Better Understanding Between Races

### Stressed At Annual Meeting Of Alabama Interracial Committee

Birmingham, Ala., Feb. 26.—The promotion of education, sanitation and health, better living conditions, practical training for life work, and better understanding between the races, were stressed at the annual meeting of the Alabama State Interracial Committee at its annual meeting here this week. About fifty prominent people were present, representing both races and conditions were discussed freely in a number of addresses and from the floor. At the conclusion, it was decided that special efforts should be put forth.

- 1) To obtain better school facilities for the colored children of the state.
- 2) To encourage health measures and more general employment of public health nurses and officers particularly in the rural districts.
- 3) To give all possible support to the bill now pending in the Legislature providing for a home for delinquent Negro girls. A committee was appointed to work for these ends.

Dr. D. H. Ogden was re-elected chairman of the state committee and Dr. E. T. Belsaw, prominent colored dentist of Mobile, was chosen recording secretary.

## MOBILE FALLS IN LINE WITH INTER- RACIAL PROGRAM

Mobile, Ala., Feb. 22.—For the first time in its history the city of Mobile is accepting community responsibility for the Negro welfare agencies of the community by their inclusion in the budget of the city. At the same time they are recognizing the self-sup-

porting Negro citizenship as a community asset by inviting their support of the chest on equal terms. A few days before the chest campaign began, Dr. E. T. Belsaw, prominent colored dentist, was asked to organize a division of the colored population. Dr. Belsaw hastily got together a committee composed of a dozen leading Negroes, who met with the general chairman and executive secretary of the campaign and laid out their work. Literature was distributed, captains selected, and teams organized and set to work at once. Within four days the division had secured pledges of more than \$3,000.

The drive was to last for a week, but at the end of four days the general campaign had gone over the top, and the colored captains and workers were called to participate in the victory parade, which they did, receiving as generous applause as any other divisions. One of the colored workers writes: "We received every courtesy and consideration that we could ask." In addition to the \$3,000 subscribed direct, several thousand more were subscribed by colored people through the various industrial groups have not yet been classified as to race.

Three Negro institutions made application for help from the chest, and all were included. These are Day Nursery, \$910; Old Folks' and Orphans' Home, \$1,000; Zimmer Orphan Institute, \$2,119; since the close of the drive, a big-hearted citizen, Mr. Sol Kahn, has offered to build a Negro ward at the city tuberculosis sanitarium if means could be found to support it. The city and county officials and officers of the community chest have accepted the challenge, so it appears that this institution, also, will receive several thousand dollars from the chest.

### Hold Interracial Meeting

Birmingham, Ala., July 1.—The Star of Columbia organization and the national interracial council (white), held a mass meeting in the First Baptist church, 16th St. and Eighth Ave. last week with the object of promoting a better understanding between the two races. The meeting was attended by members of both groups. According to Dr. J. E. Finney of Dallas, Texas, one of the founders of the council, the movement is incorporated under the laws of Texas and is being operated in the Southern states, with a membership of 10,000 persons.

Mobile, Ala., Register

FEB 16 1927

### WILL ATTEND

Birmingham Inter-Race Conference  
Attracts Dr. Ogden

Dr. Dunbar H. Ogden, pastor of the Government Street Presbyterian church and president of the Alabama Interracial conference, will attend a meeting of the conference in the Y. M. C. A. in Birmingham on next Tuesday. Dr. E. T. Belsaw, the recording secretary also will go. The program will include the discussion of health topics, housing, civic relations, law and order, courts and justice, recreation, child welfare, education, rural development, delinquency, publicity.

### INTER-RACIAL NEEDS STRESSED

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Mar. 17.—The promotion of education, sanitation and health, better living conditions, practical training for life work, and better understanding between the races, were stressed as the desired goals of the Alabama State Inter-racial Committee at its annual meeting here last week. About fifty prominent people were present, representing both races. Conditions were discussed freely in a number of addresses and from the floor relative to the need of better inter-racial understanding.

Dr. D. H. Ogden was re-elected chairman of the state committee, and Dr. E. T. Belsaw, prominent colored dentist of Mobile, was chosen recording secretary.

## INTER-RACIAL BODY TO MAKE REPORTS

Sixty-Five County Groups To  
Meet in Magic City  
February 22

BIRMINGHAM, ALA., Feb. 16.—(AP)—Sixty-five county committees in Alabama are expected to make reports on various forms of international cooperation at the annual session of the state interracial committee here February 22.

The purpose of the interracial movement, which is southwide, is to establish and promote confidence, justice and goodwill between the white and negro races. The movement functions through local committees of the two races who make careful studies of health, civic relations, law and order, child welfare, courts and justice, recreation, education, rural development and constructive publicity.

"Race relations in Alabama are im-

Alabama

proving" the state interracial committee reports. "But conditions still are far from satisfactory, especially in the need of better housing, better streets, lighting and educational facilities.

"While recognizing the fundamental differences of the races, there is also a recognition of their mutual interests, improvements in living and industrial conditions having a moral, social and religious effect on people enjoying such improvements.

"Common justice as well as Christian charity demands that races should not be confused with individuals and that the shortcomings of individuals should not be regarded as characteristic of the race to which they belong."

Among the needs in race relations, the committee points out, are negro teachers in home economics and agricultural, better buildings, closer supervision of negro schools, supervision of amusement places, day nurseries for small children whose mothers are compelled to earn a living by day labor and the cooperation of the churches.

State, county and city departments of education, health and welfare are expected to be represented at the meeting, as well as leaders of church and community activities.

Among the speakers and their topics are:

"Manual Training and Domestic Science in Colored High Schools and County Training Schools," Dr. E. T. Belsaw; "Discovering Needs and Ways of Improvement," Dr. W. W. Alexander; "Cooperation Through Contact," Dr. Charles Clingman; "Establishing Confidence in Race Relations," Dr. H. M. Edmonds; "An Adequate Community Welfare Program," Dr. M. Newfield;

and "Health Conditions in Race Relations," Dr. Eugene Mason.

Officers of the state interracial committee of Alabama are: chairman, Dr. Dunbar H. Ogden, pastor of the Government street Presbyterian church, Mobile; vice chairman, Dr. James E. Dillard, pastor of the Southside Baptist church, Birmingham; recording secretary, Dr. E. T. Belsaw, Mobile; treasurer, C. D. Barr, Birmingham; and James D. Burton, interstate secretary for Alabama and Tennessee, Oakdale, Tenn.

## FOR BETTER RELATIONS BETWEEN THE RACES IN ALABAMA STATE

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Feb. 27.—The promotion of education, sanitation and health, better living conditions, practical training for life work and better understanding between the races were stressed as the desired goals of the Alabama State Interracial Committee at its annual meeting here this week. About fifty prominent people were present, representing both races, and

conditions were discussed freely, in a number of addresses and from the floor. At the conclusion it was decided that special efforts should be put forth.

(1) To obtain better school facilities for the colored children of the State.

(2) To encourage health measures and more general employment of public health nurses and officers, particularly in the rural districts.

(3) To give all possible support to the bill now pending in the Legislature providing for a home for delinquent Negro girls. A committee was appointed to work for these ends.

Dr. D. H. Ogden was re-elected chairman of the State committee and Dr. E. T. Belsaw, prominent colored dentist of Mobile, was chosen recording secretary.

## RACE COOPERATION TO BE CONSIDERED

Alabama Section Of Commission To Thresh Questions  
At Tuesday's Meeting

The Alabama committee of the Commission on Inter-racial Cooperation will meet in the auditorium of the Young Men's Christian Association Tuesday, at which time matters relative to the activities of the commission will be considered.

Dr. Dunbar H. Ogden, pastor of the Government Street Presbyterian Church, of Mobile, is chairman of the Alabama committee, and Dr. James E. Dillard, pastor of the Southside Baptist Church, of Birmingham, is vice chairman. C. D. Barr, of Birmingham, is treasurer; Dr. E. T. Belsaw, of Mobile, recording secretary, and James D. Burton, of Oakdale, Tenn., interstate secretary.

Among the men on the program for addresses during the meetings are Dr. Belsaw, Dr. W. W. Alexander, Dr. Charles Clingman, rector of the Church of the Advent; Dr. Henry M. Edmonds, pastor of the Independent Presbyterian Church; Rabbi Newfield, of Temple Emanu-El, and Dr. Eugene Mason.

Subjects to be discussed by the speakers are "Manual Training and Domestic Science in Colored High Schools and County Training Schools," "Discovering Needs and Ways of Improvement," "Cooperation Through Contact," "Establishing Confidence in Race Relations." "An



Adequate Community Welfare Program" and "Health Conditions in Race Relations."

#### NOSE PRINTS TO IDENTIFY DOGGIE

It has been discovered that the markings of a dog's nose remain practically unchanged during the dog's lifetime and that the likelihood of the markings of one animal being like another is very remote, if not impossible, so that it is possible to establish the identity of an animal by this means. The owners of fancy dogs are recommended to make such records and keep them for future reference. The process recommended is to wipe the dog's nose carefully so that it is freed from all moisture. The nose of a healthy dog is generally moist so that the operation must be performed rather quickly. After the drying operation, a moist marking pad is pressed against it and then a small piece of paper backed by a light piece of board is pressed gently against the animal's nose. This must be done on a piece of paper which is not too smooth and at the same time not too rough, but the best results are had on a piece of paper of a moderate weight and texture in this respect. Every dog fancier knows that there is a thriving business done in dog stealing and frequently a valuable animal is stolen and then disguised in various ways so that sometimes it is difficult if not impossible for the owner to identify it. With an impression of the dog's nose this could not readily be done and the ownership of the animal established beyond all doubt. This is said to apply to other animals such as the horse and the cow.

## STATE INTERRACIAL COMMITTEE MEETS

### Better Understanding Between Races Stressed at Convention in Birmingham

BIRMINGHAM, ALA., Feb. 22.—Special to The Advertiser.—Health, sanitation, better living conditions, practical training for life's work and a better understanding between the races were stressed at the annual meeting today of the state interracial committee of Alabama. The speakers included members of both the white and black races.

All officers of the committee were re-elected, as follows: Dr. D. H. Ogden, Mobile, state chairman; Dr. J. E. Dillard, Birmingham, vice-chairman; Dr. E. T. Belsaw, Mobile, corresponding secretary; C. E. Blair, Birmingham, treasurer. A new office was created, that of chairman of the executive committee, and the place was filled by Dr. Charles Clingman, rector of the Church of the Advent, Birmingham.

The chief causes of trouble between the races were characterized as a lack of sympathetic effort to understand, improper training of the negro youth and low standards of living on the part of negroes.

## RACE RELATIONS CONFERENCE HOLDS MEETING IN BIRMINGHAM

The State Inter-Racial Conference met in the Y. M. C. A. Auditorium here Tuesday morning, February 22. Dr. J. E. Dillard called the meeting to order and presided during its session. Dr. James O. Burton, Inter-Racial Secretary of the Southern Division, made an interesting report. Dr. E. T. Belsaw, of Mobile, addressed the conference on the subject, "Manual Training and Domestic Science in Colored High Schools and County Training Schools." Dr. Belsaw made some interesting references, covering a large range of activities in these educational institutions.

Dr. U. G. Mason discussed the subject, "Health Conditions in Race Relations." A telegram was received from Dr. W. W. Alexander, stating his inability to be present in the meeting and making very strong suggestions to be made a part of the committee's findings.

Dr. H. M. Edmonds and Dr. M. Newfield addressed the body on "Practical Religion." As usual, Dr. Edmonds restated his faith in the human family and his devotion to the Negro people. His practical illustrations of the kindnesses displayed by Negro people, gripped the conference in a telling manner. He urged a more faithful and sympathetic cooperation, the creation of genuine love and devotion for the human family.

Dr. Charles Clingman, in his address, emphasized cooperation thru contact. The addresses were all practical and delivered with much earnestness.

### Meeting in Birmingham

Birmingham, Ala.—The promotion of education, sanitation and health, better living conditions, practical training for light work, and better understanding between the races, were stressed as the desired goals of the Alabama State Interracial Committee at its annual meeting here this week. About fifty prominent people were present, representing both races, and conditions were discussed freely in a number of addresses and from the floor. In conclusion, it was decided that special efforts should be put forth.

1) To obtain better school fa-

cilities for the colored children of the state.

(2) To encourage health measures and more general employment of public health nurses and officers, particularly in the rural districts.

(3) To give all possible support to the bill now pending in the legislature providing for a home for delinquent Negro girls. A committee was appointed to work for these ends.

Dr. D. H. Ogden was reelected chairman of the state committee and Dr. E. T. Belsaw prominent colored dentist of Mobile was chosen recording secretary.

AGE-HERALD  
BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

JAN 22 1927

## MEETING STUDIES RACE QUESTIONS

### White And Negro Organizations Hold Joint Sessions Here

With the object of promoting a better understanding between the white and negro races, the Star of Columbia and the National Interracial Council staged a mass meeting in the negro Baptist church, Sixteenth Street and Eighth Avenue, North, at 4 p.m., Tuesday.

The meeting was attended by both negroes and whites. The Interracial Council is a white organization, while the Star of Columbia is made up of negroes. According to J. E. Finney of Dallas, Texas, one of the founders of the organization and representative of its white membership, the movement is incorporated under the laws of Texas and is being operated in five Southern states, with a membership of 10,000.

Finney said that the articles of incorporation of the movement call for eight things: Understanding, cooperation, vocational training for negroes, good faith between employers and employees, mutual respect between the races, patriotism, mediation of differences arising between negroes and white people and faith in the Bible.

Three of the negro speakers on the program stated the negroes desired the ballot, but most of the speakers contented themselves with a request for good will between the races.



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## GREEK AND HEBREW TEACHER



DR. J. T. HILL

DR. HILL has accepted the post of Dean of Theology in the Arkansas Baptist College, becoming the teacher of Greek and Hebrew three days each week. He has pastored the Roanoke Baptist Church of Hot Springs for a number of years. This church grants him a four months vacation each year, which time is used in the pastorage of a church in Canada, whose congregation is of the white race. Dr. Hill made an address in Fort Worth at the A. M. E. Church a few months ago, in interest of the Star of Columbia, of which he is one of the national heads. Arkansas College is fortunate in obtaining the service of Dr. Hill.

Arkansas.

## Arkansas Interracial Committee Holds Meet

Little Rock, Ark., March 4.—The Arkansas interracial committee, which was organized here several months ago, met last week in the main auditorium of the First Christian church.

Mrs. Jesse David Ames (white), of Georgetown, Texas, regional director of the National Interracial Relations society, presented plans for a working organization. Among the speakers at the meeting were John L. Hunter, state Y. M. C. A. secretary; Dr. C. W. Garrison (white), state health officer; Miss Erle Chambers (white), Dr. J. H. Reynolds (white), president of Hendrix college, Conway; J. P. Womack (white), Dr. G. W. Ish and Miss Mamie Joffe. Music was furnished by the glee club of Shorter college and a quartet of the Arkansas Baptist college.



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## Chinese Student And Negro To Speak From Same Platform

### Asks Freedom of World's Enslaved Peoples

When the well-known speaker Richard B. Moore, of New York, addresses an audience at the Brown Chapel Church, North Side, Thursday night, June 16, at 8:00 p.m., the citizens of Pittsburgh will have a rare opportunity to hear one of the most convincing talkers of our group.

T. C. Chang, an able Chinese student, will also speak on race problems and international affairs.

Mr. Moore, the main speaker, has made a historical survey of the Negro race from the time of its introduction into America three hundred years ago and the purpose for which it was brought here, its partial emancipation and the reason for same.

With this essential knowledge, and his stern ability as an independent thinker, he was considered as one of the delegates to be present at the Brussels Conference, Belgium, called by the darker races of the world to fight against oppressions. The conference was held last February and he is touring the country and giving his report on "What the Brussels Conference means to the Negroes." Not only the Negro but the public should make it a point of duty to hear him, so that they will be able to have a correct estimation of the true spirit of the new Negro.

Mr. Moore is the National Organizer and Secretary of the "American Negro Labor Congress," under whose auspices the meeting will be held and invitation is extended all working class and sympathetic organizations to co-operate and make the meeting a big success. There will be no charges at the door and everyone should be on time as a large turnout is expected.

## World Congress Urges Unity of All Oppressed

League of Mexico; Roger Baldwin, American Civil Liberties Union; Manuel Gomez, Workers Party of America; Harry Pollitt, Minority Movement of Great Britain; Fimmen, International Transport Workers; Henri Barbusse, George Ledebour and George Lansbury.

An attack was made by the European speakers against the officials of the second international, and the reactionaries of the British Labor Party for the laxity in fighting for the protection of oppressed colonials and for giving direct aid to the imperialist. The congress adjourned by singing the International and by pledging to work together with the program of the Soviet Union for the emancipation of the working class the world over.

BRUSSELS, Belgium.—The International Congress against Colonial Oppression, held here was of a tremendous significance in the fight against world imperialism. A compact body of 174 delegates, representing 21 of the foremost countries in the world, gathered together to voice their protest against subjugation of their peoples by military invasion and political intrigues of the capitalistic nations. A general urge to free themselves from oppression was common to all; the colonials to shake off the yoke of oppression, the delegates from capitalistic nations to be free from wage slavery. Men, known the world over for their fight against oppression, made vigorous appeals, stated cold fact of slaughter and punishment, condemned the activity of imperial-military robbery and colonization of their countries and demanded that active steps be taken to stop the march of plunder and enslavement.

#### Tell of Struggles.

Delegates representing strong and determined labor organizations from Mexico and China, told of their struggle to organize the masses and to build up a strong force by means of which to wield an effective weapon against foreign exploitation and commerce. Chan Kuen, a member of the Hong Kong and Canton strike committee declared that the main force to overthrow the imperialist in China was the working class and the peasantry, and that with a strong alliance between the two victory and independence of China would be an assured fact. Liau Han Sin speaking for the Kuomintang said that the present struggle for emancipation was uniting all China, and that with the help of organized labor from other countries, imperialism would be forced to retreat.

#### Many Prominent Delegates.

Among the speakers who took the floor were: Hsiung Kwang Suen, representative of the Chinese national government; Jawahar Lal Nehru, All-Indian National Congress; Katayma, Japan; Colrairie, South African Trade Union Congress; Richard Moore, American Negro Workers Congress; Antonio Mella, Anti-Imperialist

Brussels, Belgium.



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California.

## CHOIR OF WHITE CHURCH SINGS IN NEGRO PROGRAM

LOS ANGELES, Cal. (Pacific Coast News Bureau).—Since the famous Negro choir contest of last summer, Negro directors and their choirs have become unusually popular in Southern California.

The First A. M. E. Church choir under the direction of Elmer C. Bartlett, which won first place in the contest, leads in popularity, filling an average of two engagements in white churches and clubs monthly.

As an evidence of the enormous amount of good will this sort of contact has brought about, the First Baptist Church choir, white, under the direction of Dr. Stewart, gave a program at the First A. M. E. Church recently before a very large mixed audience.

## Sixteen Congregations in Inter-Racial Service

SAN BERNARDINO, Calif. (PCNB).—For the first time in the history of the religious activity of the west, a city of the first class closes its church doors and the combined congregations of its 16 churches gathered together in a vast outdoor inter-racial religious meeting supervised entirely by the colored churches of the city.

Before the largest crowd of the season, Rev. T. W. Whitten, pastor of the New Hope Baptist church, delivered a forceful sermon received in the Pioneer park. Every available seat was taken.

Speaking on "The World is Desiring to see Jesus Through the Church" as his sermon topic from John 12:21, the Rev. Mr. Whitten asserted that the world in general, statements to the contrary notwithstanding, is devout and anxious to hear the word of Christ, asking only the opportunity.

Special music was given by the choir of the St. Paul African M. E. church of 40 voices, under the leadership of the pastor, Rev. Fletcher.

## COLORED BOY EVANGELIST CON- DUCTS INTERRACIAL SERVICE

Pomona, Calif., Aug. 16, 1927—Raymond M. Cossey, 16-year-old colored evangelist, was the featured speaker here recently at the revival services conducted nightly under canvas by Cossey, assisted by Pastor Mary Shots of Pomona and by his company of evangelistic workers. Musical selections were featured nightly with Henry E. Becker as musical director. The services were well attended by colored and white citizens for miles around.



Meetings, Conferences, etc.

# Religion Will Change Racial Attitudes

Secretary George E. Haynes, of Federal Council of Churches, Emphasizes Work of Religious and Moral Forces in Race Relations.

Washington, D. C.—As one of the speakers at the morning session of the Interracial section of the American Friends Service Committee, in convention at Washington, D. C. today, Dr. George E. Haynes, secretary of the Commission on the Church and Race Relations of the Federal Council of Churches in stressing the need for changing prejudicial attitudes, said in part:

"When emancipation came with the legal amendments the Negro became a man according to the

was lacking the emotional attitudes and habits of action necessary for independent manhood and citizenship.

"The race problem between white and Negro groups today is essentially and fundamentally one of individual and group attitudes or states of mind based upon feeling. These attitudes have grown up out of past historical conditions until they have become emotionally fixed in personalities. These attitudes we term 'race prejudice'—one of the most terrific and unyielding forces that move individuals and groups. To change these fundamental attitudes is essentially a moral and religious problem, because it is only the moving power of the religious ideals that can modify or remove the prejudices of individuals and groups.

"Dealing with the race problem, then, is more than a matter of the specific types of welfare work which may be done. The types of work are avenues or incidents through which the individuals and groups come into contact and join hands and minds in common tasks that lead to new conditions and new attitudes which replace old prejudices and old customs and habits of action.

"The problem of adjusting race relations can no longer be looked upon as a matter of agitation nor can it be regarded as simply a problem of uplift. It must be looked upon as an interracial co-operative enterprise which involves the removal of existing evils, the prevention of new evils and the integration of the common interests and everyday life affairs of the two races in the local communities. By friendly contact day by day they will come to a new understanding of their interdependence to a new respect and to a deeper sympathy one race for the other. For only upon such understanding and mutual sympathy can enduring justice between the races be built."



DR. GEORGE E. HAYNES

law, but practically in every day affairs he was not; because on both sides the racial line there



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## SURVEY STATE OF D. C. HOMES

### Race Relations Body Looks Into Negro Housing Con- ditions In Capital

WASHINGTON, D. C., Mar 30 — An extensive investigation of housing conditions of colored Americans in the District of Columbia is being made by a body from the joint committee on race relations of the Washington Federation of Churches. Dr. Emmett J. Scott, secretary of the committee, announced Saturday William H. Jones, of the Howard university sociology department assisted by 35 graduate students compose the group conducting the survey.

#### Subjects for Special Report

A special report will cover also internal organization of the residence, including occupants, lodgers, rents, assessed valuations and attitudes toward the community. A report based on these schedules will be completed by next spring and will be published by the Federation of Churches, covering the same data as Woofers recent report on Negro housing conditions in American cities, which did not include Washington.

Dr. Anson Phelps Stokes, canon of the National cathedral, is chairman of the race relations committee. Other members, representing various social organizations and community agencies, include the Rev. Samuel Judson Porter, the Rev. D. Butler Pratt, John R. Hawkins, Garnet C. Wilkinson, Clarence Aspinwall, Dr. W. Sinclair Bowen, William Knowles Cooper, the Rev. Robert W. Brooks, the Rev. J. U. King, the Rev. J. Milton Waldron, Miss Nannie H. Burroughs, Mrs. Martha A. McAdoo, Mrs. Mary Church Terrell, Mrs. Archibald Hopkins, Mrs. William Adams Slade and Mrs. H. E. Woollever.

D.C.

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JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

Journal

MAR 5 1927

DR ALEXANDER WILL

SPEAK AT JAX FORUM

Meeting Will Be Held at the  
Snyder Memorial Church.

Dr Will W. Alexander will deliver the principal speech at tomorrow's meeting of the Jacksonville forum, to be held in the Snyder Memorial church at 3 o'clock.

Dr. Lindsey McNair, pastor of the First Presbyterian church, will deliver the invocation. The speaker will be introduced by Rev. Fred B. Turner, pastor of the Riverside Park Methodist church, South.

Dr. Alexander recently received a \$500 award for promoting better race relations. He is a minister of the Methodist Episcopal church,

when he said that the white papers delighted in publishing the crimes of the Race in emblazoning headlines, but when invited to publish the deeds of accomplishment and achievement they are silent.

The speaker deplored the many lynchings in the South and told his audience that they did not lynch the members of our group for "the usual crime," but that the southerners lynched our men for talking back to them and any other reason that suited their fancy. The South must reform its ways, he said.

"The Negro did not make the laws and can't even enforce them and he knows that he can't get anything like justice in a court," the speaker said.

Dr. Alexander also spoke at the Edwards Waters college to the student body.

Florida.

## WHITE DIXIE LEADER RAPS INTOLERANCE

"South Must Reform,"  
Says Atlantan

Jacksonville, Fla., March 25.—Dr. W. W. Alexander (white) of Atlanta, Ga., noted interracial committee worker and winner of the Harmon award, recently spoke at the Snyder Memorial church, located at Duval and Monroe Sts., before a packed audience of white southerners on the race question.

The interracial worker said that the white man knows nothing of the cultural side and the ambitions of the Race. The upper and cultured classes of both races are far apart and the contact between the races is with the lower and more vicious element of both races and therein lay the root of all present racial discord. He rapped the white press hard



## Meetings, Conferences, etc.

## Inter-racial Co-operation

Over fifty guests representing three races and several nationalities were among those present at the recent banquet given in honor of the colored graduates of the Portland, Oregon schools.

Speaking before the convention of Christian Endeavor Workers, Tuesday evening in Cleveland, Ohio, Dr. Will W. Alexander, of the Southern Interracial Commission, Atlanta, Georgia, pointed out that "You can have race prejudice or you can have Jesus, but you cannot have both."

This was the beginning of one of the most brilliant and common-sense arguments against race-prejudice ever heard in this city. Dr. Alexander, who is a student of inter-racial affairs, related the change of attitude toward the Negro since the war.

He told of how banquets were tendered Negro soldiers when they went to camp and how upon their return from the battle fields of France they were met with announcements that the Ku Klux Klan had been revived and ordered to take off the uniforms of their country.

Durham set a new standard in race relations when white and colored citizens gave a public testimonial and presented a loving cup to Professor William G. Pearson for his meritorious service as an educator and for his distinguished contribution as a leader in business and a philanthropist. The meeting was held on the auspices of a white and colored committee appointed by the Mayor of Durham. Dr. R. L. Flowers, who is also the Secretary of Duke University, was selected by the mayor to represent his committee on the program and to present his committee on the program, and to present the cup to Professor Pearson.

In the greatest community campaign ever waged in Richmond, Virginia, colored people have pledged \$100,000 toward the New Richmond Hospital for colored people, paying a large portion of it in cash and hav-

ing reached their quota are beginning an effort among the white people of the city to secure the additional \$100,000 needed to complete what is expected to be one of the best colored hospitals in the South. Backed by the Richmond Endorsement Committee, whose stamp of approval has never before been obtained by a colored organization and by Governor Byrd who has written a letter of endorsement by the Richmond Chamber of Commerce, as well as the most prominent and influential white citizens of the city, Mr. B. L. Jordan, chairman of the campaign committee and Director Norell, who is furnishing the dynamics behind the drive feel confident that their efforts will be crowned with success.

## PROBLEMS OF THE PACIFIC.

The second meeting of the Institute of Pacific Relations is to take place in Honolulu between July 15 and July 29. Among the Americans to attend it are President LOWELL of Harvard, President MARY WOOLLEY of Mount Holyoke, Dr. PRITCHETT of the Carnegie Foundation and a host of other persons engaged in educational and editorial work. They will meet in Hawaii with equally distinguished representatives from China, Japan, Australia, New Zealand and Canada, there to discuss the problems of the Pacific, and to formulate further plans for the amassing of information concerning specific questions which from time to time arise to trouble international relations. The theory of the Institute is that by the proper dissemination of accurate information international ill-will and suspicion can be dispelled. Judging by the first session, held in 1925, the delegates will not hesitate to speak plainly. In fact, frank exchange of opposing views is one of the objects of the coming meeting.

Even to those without direct concern the Institute is important because it recognizes the community of interest that unites, rather than divides, the nations that border the Pacific Ocean. It has become more and more apparent that WILLIAM H. SEWARD was right when, nearly eighty years ago, he warned the

world that "the Pacific Ocean, its shores, its islands and the vast region beyond will become the chief theatre of events in the world's great hereafter." This same sentiment was echoed by President ROOSEVELT, who always insisted that the twentieth century belonged to the Pacific, and that in our times that ocean would be to the Atlantic as the Atlantic had been to the Mediterranean.

The Pacific Coast States of the United States have long recognized this fact and have sought to interest the Atlantic seaboard and the interior in the affairs of the Pacific. The many ties between the Eastern States and Europe have naturally tended to make Easterners think of world affairs more in terms of Europe than of Asia. But this has not altered the fact that each year has seen America's interests in Eastern waters increase. Not only are we concerned in the Philippines, but we are at present heavily engaged in China. During the last year we imported more from Asia and Oceania than from any other portion of the world. Even in matters of the spirit and in the arts we have been turning more and more to the East, much as did our ancestors in the early days of the Republic when the China trade loomed large in the minds of the men of New England, New York and Philadelphia.

The Pacific Institute can settle no problems. It has no wish so to do. But it can help to direct attention to various aspects of such complicated questions as the movement of races and the rights of people to trade and preach religion freely. We in America have much to learn about these matters. In the Far East they are in surprising ignorance of American views about them. The exchanges at Hawaii cannot enlighten the Pacific world overnight. But they can do much to begin the slow process of dispelling illusions and misunderstandings which is essential if the foundations of permanent peace in the Pacific are to be solidly laid.

## PICKENS PLANS TO ATTEND MEET IN PARIS DEC. 4

New York City.—(ANP)—William Pickens, field secretary of the N.A.A.C.P., and contributing editor of the Associated Negro Press, will sail for Paris at an early date to attend the International General Committee to consider interests of Oppressed Peoples of the World.

Dr. Pickens spent a great deal of time studying the conditions of the minority groups in Europe last year and since that time has received several invitations to return to the continent on a lecture tour. In response to three cablegrams and five letters urging him to attend the convention in Paris on Dec. 4, the dean is laying aside his work here to be present at the meeting. The Chinese situation will be widely discussed at the meeting and among those to be present is Madame Sun Yat Sen, widow of Dr. Sun, the real founder of the Chinese revolutions.

The Society of Friends, of England, who arranged for Dr. Pickens' lecture tour in England, was so pleased with the success that the dean was requested to recommend other American speakers for such a tour. Among those recommended was Walter White, who is now in Europe.

## The Point of View

The publication of communications under this head does not imply editorial approval. The best insurance of consideration is brevity. The Courier-Journal reserves the right to condense submitted articles.

## INTER-RACIAL CO-OPERATION.

To the Editor of The Courier-Journal.  
I have just returned from Atlanta, where I attended the annual meeting of the Commission on Interracial Co-operation, and was greatly encouraged by the reports from various States of the South which indicated marked improvement in race relations and the conditions resulting

from the earnest and common-sense effort of the Commission. Every Southern State, with the exception of Arkansas, was represented in the attendance at the meeting, which was called to order by the chairman, Dr. M. Ashby Jones of St. Louis, in the Central Congregational Church. Dr. Will W. Alexander of Atlanta, director of the commission's work, made a general report of conditions, pointing out encouraging progress in the increasing acceptance throughout the South of State and community responsibility for Negro welfare and the rapidly growing interest in race relations manifested by religious groups and students.

Mr. R. B. Eleazer, commission's educational director, expressed appreciation of the fine work that is being done by newspapers for the improvement of interracial conditions and particularly for the unanimous and vigorous assault which they are making on the crime of lynching. He told of the commission press service, by which constructive news concerning race relations is reaching a constituency of 20,000,000 people through 1,500 newspapers and magazines in all parts of the country. He told also of the efforts being put forth by the commission to reach and interest college and high school students throughout the South, and Miss Sue Hill, who has special responsibility for work with college students, reported that many interracial forums were conducted by college groups who are making special studies in this field. Mrs. Maud Henderson, the commission's director of women's work, made a very encouraging report of the activities of her department, telling of the organizations of women which have been effected in every Southern State. Dr. T. J. Woofter, Jr., the commission's research secretary, outlined results of a recent study of Negro conditions in representative centers throughout the country and stressed particularly the need of adequate recreational facilities.

Kentucky was represented at the meeting by Bishop George C. Clement, Dr. John Little and the director of the Interracial Commission for Kentucky. The report of the work being done in Kentucky showed marked improvement in race relations and in the improvement of the condition of the Negro along educational, recreational and health lines.

It was reported that Kentucky had had no lynchings within her borders since the last annual meeting of the commission; that the best thought of the State was opposed to this form of violence and that a gradual change of attitudes, both by the white and colored people, was fraught with hope and encouragement; that three cities in the State, Mayfield, Winchester and Ashland, through local effort and co-operation with the Harmon Foundation, 140 Nassau Street, New York, have secured adequate playgrounds for colored children and that the University of Louisville was setting an example to the entire South in providing facilities for the higher education of Negroes and the training of Negro leadership in the setting aside of \$100-



SEP 3 1927

# The Advancing South

BY EDWIN MIMS  
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000 for a unit for a department for colored people; that health conditions for the Negro had been improved through the annual observance of the National Negro Health Week; that local bond issues voted for school purposes more and more were being equitably divided between the white and colored people, and that a better understanding between the races was evident throughout the State. Governor Fields was heartily commended for his activity in behalf of law and order, and for his opposition to mob violence.

Attention was called to the interracial co-operation being fostered and carried on by the State Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A. It was reported that thirty-three Negro girls' high school clubs and thirty-two Negro boys' high school clubs participated in the State-wide Bible Study Contest reaching in the aggregate more than 2,000 colored boys and girls out of a total of 15,000 participating, and that through the co-operation of the State Y. M. C. A. district secretaries, with the State secretary for colored work, Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A. programmes were being carried on in some thirty-three counties in the State.

It was further reported that the finest kind of interracial co-operation had been secured in the National Negro Health Week campaign, fostered by the Interracial Commission of Kentucky in seventy-five counties.

It is difficult to see how anyone attending the meeting could return to his home without a consciousness of the great change of attitudes in regard to the Negro now taking place in every Southern State. I return to my State and to my work greatly encouraged and more determined than ever to make the remainder of my life count to the utmost in fostering peace and good-will throughout her border.

JAMES BOND,

Director Interracial Commission for Kentucky.

State Y. M. C. A. secretary for colored work.

Louisville.

NOT LONG ago, when I had been surfeited with the indictments and generalizations by unfriendly critics of the South, I went to the office of S. L. Smith, general agent of the Rosenwald Fund, whose headquarters are in Nashville. On the wall was a big map of the 14 states in which the fund has been used, with red tacks to show the places where Rosenwald schools have been built. Smith was happy over the fact that on Oct. 6, 1925, money had been appropriated from his office for the building of the three thousandth school. Out of a fund of \$12,729,922 expended on these buildings, he said, state and county taxes had amounted to \$7,151,059; the Rosenwald Fund to \$2,267,292, while negroes had given \$2,706,292 in voluntary contributions and the whites \$605,299. As a Southerner he rejoiced that 60 per cent had come from taxes. But the figures were the least significant part of his story. He showed me pictures of the schools, the teachers' homes, the school gardens, farms and shops, and students and faculties at work or at play amid delightful surroundings. Architectural beauty was combined with usefulness and efficiency, sanitation and recreation with opportunities for study and practical work. For the guidance of local boards plans are drawn for all these buildings, and they have often been used for white schools as well.

Smith held me for two hours telling the stories of how communities in all parts of the South have awakened to the need of negro schools and have vied with each other in meeting the conditions for appropriations from the Rosenwald Fund. The largest number—57—of such schools is found in Shelby County, Tennessee, which has one of the most efficient systems of schools in the country. Farmers of the Delta region in Mississippi and Arkansas, seeing what had followed from such schools in making the negroes happier and more efficient workers, have been quick to follow suit.

I had just read in The Southern Workman an article by Leo M. Favrot on the development of a system of negro schools in Coahoma County, Mississippi, under leadership of the county superintendent, P. F. Williams. Smith added many personal details that enlivened and gave color to the statement of facts. He had first heard of the plans in a five-hour conversation with Williams, in Memphis, one night, and had promised the superintendent his support. Coahoma is one of the richest counties in the Delta, with a negro population of 85 per cent, and with 100 planters owning 90 per cent of the land. It had been hard to wake the latter up to the necessity of providing adequate schools, but once aroused they had gone forward with amazing energy. Before they had tolerated the makeshift schools; now they decided to improve them. Already 24 primary schools, five junior agricultural schools and a central agricultural high school have been built and organized and have teachers in all practical as well as academic subjects. A health unit has been established and diseases cut down. In connection with the extension departments of state colleges

education has been extended to adults. What has been done is but a part of a well-defined plan now supported by the landowners that looks to doubling and trebling the number of schools. Thus has come about the increase of the earning capacity and prosperity among all groups of negroes; the improvement of individual and community health, and "the promotion of the well-being of all the negroes in the county, who have a feeling of satisfaction and encouragement the like of which they have never felt before."

The example of this county has spread to others. Robert E. Lee Wilson, owner of a farm of 42,000 acres on the Arkansas side of the Mississippi, built a \$60,000 brick high school building for the negroes on his plantation, only to have it burned the night before it was to be dedicated. He announced that they would begin the following day to rebuild an even better one. "These negroes helped me to make my money," he said, "and I am going to see that their children get an education." Then Smith switched to South Carolina and told of the Lancaster Training School, built under the direction of Le Roy Springs, one of the most prominent capitalists of the state—a high school of 12 grades with the best type of teachers of domestic science and agriculture. In his continuous trips throughout the South, sometimes in company with the agents of the other boards interested in negro education, he has come to know personally more educational boards and teachers than perhaps any other man in the South. With a smiling optimism he assures you that the whole situation is most favorable, and that there is little opposition to the program of education now being fostered in every Southern State. Even the Ku Klux Klan leaders have been among the most active supporters of the new schools.

**At the same time that I had this conversation I received the advance sheets**

of a history of Durham, N. C., by Prof. W. K. Boyd, of Duke University. One of the most significant chapters in the book is on the status of the negro population in a typical manufacturing town of the New South. The two leaders of the negro race, often so opposed in their views to each other, agreed in their tributes to Durham as a home for the race. Booker T. Washington said:

Of all the Southern cities I have visited I found here the sanest attitude of the white people toward the black. . . . I never saw in a city of this size so many prosperous carpenters, brickmasons, blacksmiths, wheelwrights, cotton mill operatives and tobacco factory workers among the negroes.

And he added that he found in Durham fewer signs of poverty among his race than elsewhere.

Similar is the judgment of W. E. B. DuBois:

There is in this small city a group of 5,000 or more colored people, whose social and economic development is perhaps more striking than that of any similar group in the nation.

To make good these statements, Prof. Boyd tells the story of the growth of real and personal property held by the negroes from \$644,376 in 1916 to \$3,139,638 in 1923, of the development of insurance companies, banks and public schools, of a college that was begun as a private training school and is now one of the system of state colleges, and of a public library supported in part by city and county appropriations. Especially noteworthy was the establishment of the Lincoln Hospital by the Duke family "in grateful appreciation of the fidelity and faithfulness of the negro slaves during the Civil War," and the later enlargement of the hospital by gifts of the Duke family and other white and colored citizens to the amount of \$150,000. It is maintained by appropriations from the county and the city.



## Race Relations- 1927

### Meetings, Conferences, etc.

## LEADERS PRAISE WORK OF INTERRACIAL COM- MISSION

Atlanta, Ga., May 11.—(By A. N. P.)—Negroes of the United States are greatly encouraged by the efforts of the Commission on Inter-racial Co-operation, according to Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, President of the National Association of Colored Women's Clubs, speaking at the annual meeting of the Commission, in session here three days last week. Gratifying progress is being made, said Mrs. Bethune, both in conditions and in attitudes.

Sixteen states were represented in the attendance at the meeting, which comprised seventy-five men and women prominent in leadership of the two races. The work of the past year was surveyed, conditions were frankly set forth and freely discussed and a number of notable addresses were made. Remarkable unanimity prevailed. Dr. M. Ashby Jones of St. Louis presided and was again elected chairman of the Commission. Will W. Alexander of Atlanta was re-elected director of the work. R. H. King was chosen chairman of the executive committee, which will consist of Dr. Ashby Jones, Dr. W. C. Jackson, and President David D. Jones of Greensboro, W. B. Wilbur, Charleston, S. C., Dr. C. B. Wilmer, Sewanee, Tenn., Dr. R. R. Moton, President Tuskegee Institute, Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, President Bethune-Cookman College, Dr. N. B. Bond, Jackson, Miss., and Dr. John Hope, E. Marvin Underwood, Dr. Pla to Durham, Mrs. John J. Egan, and R. H. King, of Atlanta.

One of the principal addresses of the meeting was delivered by Dr. Robert R. Moton on the subject, "Are the Commission's Objectives and Methods Sound?" Just back from a trip around the world, Dr. Moton spoke with keen anxiety of the acute interracial problems found in other lands and stated that the world is looking to America to demonstrate a means by which different racial groups can live side by side in mutual respect, friendship, and helpfulness. The Interracial Commission, he was convinced, is demonstrating such a method through conference and cooperation between the white and colored

people of America.

"The Negro and the Ballot" was the topic of a discussion led by Bishop George C. Clement, of Louisville who declared that Negroes do not object to laws which limit the ballot to those prepared to exercise it wisely, but do insist that such laws should be impartially applied, and that Negroes who are able to qualify should be allowed to vote. The same opinion was voiced vigorously by others of both races, and was obviously concurred in by the whole group. The Commission requested the executive committee to make a study of Negro suffrage in the South, and report at the next annual meeting.

The need of medical schools and opportunities for hospital training for Negroes, as well as better sanitation and housing, was pointed out by Dr. Southgate Leigh of Norfolk as necessary to overcome the abnormally high death rate of Negroes now prevailing.

### ANNUAL MEETING OF THE INTER- RACIAL COMMISSION

Negroes of the United States are greatly encouraged by the efforts of the Commission in conditions and attitudes. Sixteen states were represented in the attendance at the meeting, which comprised seventy-five men and women prominent in leadership of the two races. Conditions were frankly set forth and freely discussed, and a number of notable addresses made. Remarkable unanimity prevailed. Dr. M. Ashby Jones of St. Louis presided, and was again elected chairman of the Commission. Will W. Alexander of Atlanta was re-elected director of the work.

Making a general report of conditions, Rev. Will W. Alexander pointed out encouraging progress in the increasing acceptance throughout the South of responsibility for Negro welfare, and the rapidly growing interest in right race relations manifested by religious groups and students.

R. B. Eleazer, educational director, expressed appreciation of the work being done by the newspapers for the improvement of interracial conditions, and vigorous assault they are making on the crime of lynching. The Commission's press service is reaching a constituency of twenty million people through 1,500 newspapers and magazines in all parts of the country. Efforts being put forth by the Commission reach college and high school students throughout the South.

Among results reported were important surveys, improvement of schools, health measures, public in-

## Georgia.

stitutions for dependents, parks, playgrounds, and better transportation facilities.

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Dr. John Hope defined the Commission's purpose as being essentially spiritual and concerned primarily with the development of Christian attitudes between the two races.

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A pleasant feature of the meeting were the excellent music numbers supplied by students of Clark University and Morehouse College, under the direction of Professors Frederick Hall and Kemper Har-

## NEGRO ORATOR URGES FRIENDSHIP OF RACES

Urging greater friendship and cooperation between the white and black of their conditions resulting from the races, Roscoe Conklin Simmons, nationally-known negro orator, speaking Thursday night at the city auditorium to a large audience, cited Henry W. Bond, director of the Interracial Commission for Kentucky, who has just returned from Atlanta, where he attended the annual meeting of the Southern Interracial Commission.

Both Grady and Booker T. Washington were named by the speaker as working for a better understanding of the situation existing between the white and colored races in the south. Grady "defended the honor of his countrymen" in Boston, while Washington "successfully defended the title of his humble people" in Atlanta.

"And so," the orator said, "my countrymen, whether indexed under one race or the other, whether colored by circumstance or uncolored, when ever or wherever we meet in Georgia

or in Dixie, let us meet in the mingled spirits of Grady and Washington, both of whom addressed the world of reason though they claimed to speak only for their people.

"I recognize no problem to be solved at this time. Such problems as men discover in the elements that constitute nation, the first and grandest of all ages, have their solutions in the experiences as set down by the history of man and the demonstrations of Jesus, who, if He is 'believed,' appeared with no other purpose than to establish men in the parliament of a universal brotherhood.

### Patience and Industry.

"If at this time I had a phrase to lend to the struggle; millions given to a widening world of freedom by Lincoln, it would be 'patience and industry alone achieve liberty.' And if asked for a phrase by those who control the state, I would reply, 'only justice to all can secure liberty to you.' Let gentlemen search history for the spirit of my faith in the steady movement of progress against her foes."

The speaker called attention to the statement of Henry Grady, speaking in New York in 1886: "We understand that when Lincoln signed the emancipation proclamation, your victory was assured, for he then committed to you the cause of human liberty, against which the arms of man cannot prevail.

"If the heart of every negro in Georgia could be examined, it would be found beating, not in heat, but in love of neighbor and country and in the expectant desire not to contest the control of government, but to serve the government and be worthy of citizenship under the only flag he has ever known."

## Dr. Bond Reports On Inter-Racial Conference

"Negroes of the United States are greatly encouraged by the betterment of their conditions resulting from the earnest and common-sense efforts of the Commission on Interracial Cooperation," in the opinion of Dr. James W. Bond, director of the Interracial Commission for Kentucky, who has just returned from Atlanta, where he attended the annual meeting of the Southern Interracial Commission. "Every Southern State," said Doctor Bond, "with the exception of Arkansas was represented in the attendance at the meeting, which was called to order by the chairman, Dr. M. Ashby Jones, of St. Louis, Mo." The Interracial Commission of Kentucky was represented by Bishop George C. Clement, Dr. John Little and Dr. James Bond, director.

Dr. Will W. Alexander of Atlanta, director of the commission's work, made a general report of conditions, pointing out encouraging progress in the increasing acceptance throughout

the South of State and community responsibility for negro welfare and the rapidly-growing interest in race relations manifested by religious groups and others.

Mr. R. B. Eleazer, the commission's educational director, expressed the appreciation of the fine work that is being done by newspapers for the improvement of inter-racial conditions and particularly for the unanimous vigor assault which they are making on the crime of lynching. He told of the commission press service by which constructive news concerning race relation is reaching a constituency of 20,000,000 people through 1,500 newspapers and magazines in all parts of the country. Through this service some 200 articles are annually released with a total of 50,000 mailings. He told also of the effort being put forth by the commission to reach and interest college and high school students, throughout the South. Miss Sue Hill, who has personal responsibility for work with college students, reported many inter-racial forums conducted by college groups, and that this co-operation extended to a great



many students who are making a special study in this field. a meeting was the best in the history of the movement and marked a new epoch in the improvement of race relations throughout the South.

Dr. T. J. Woofter, Jr., the commission's research secretary, outlined results of a recent study of negro conditions in representative centers throughout the country and stressed particularly the need of adequate recreational facilities.

Mrs. Maud Henderson, commission's director of women's work, made a report of the activities in her department, telling of the organization of women which have been effected in every southern State, stating that the number of white women of the South reached during the year directly and indirectly ran into the millions.

The reports of the secretaries along the lines of the improvement of educational, recreational and health conditions as well as a growing understanding between the white and colored people throughout the southland, which promises much for the economic, educational development of the South as well as for peace and the orderly process of law and order.

The report for Kentucky showed marked improvement in inter-racial relations, the removal of misunderstandings and causes of racial bitterness and the uniting of the best thought of the State, white and colored, in programs for the improvement of the colored people. It was reported that three cities—Mayfield, Winchester and Ashland—had secured adequate playground facilities for colored children through local effort and co-operation with the Harmon Foundation, 140 Nassau street, New York. Much favorable comment was elicited by the statement of the secretary that the University of Louisville had set aside \$100,000 of the recent bond issue for a unit for the higher education of negroes and that plans were rapidly maturing for the opening of this department under the management of the trustees of the University of Louisville, Louisville being the first city in the South providing such facilities for the training of negro leadership.

Governor Fields was heartily commended for his activities in suppressing mob violence and in his recent letter to Sheriff P. R. Brown of Mayfield commending his heroism in preventing a lynching and presenting to him a medal awarded by the Inter-racial Commission. It was further reported that the State Y. M. C. A. of Kentucky was carrying on a fine piece of interracial co-operation among the students of the State, and that in the recent annual State Y. M. C. A. Bible study contest, thirty-three negro girls' high school clubs and thirty-two negro boys' high school clubs participated, aggregating more than 2,000 participating in this Bible study contest, and that through the co-operation of the white district secretaries with the colored State secretary, Y. W. and Y. M. C. A. committees had been organized and were functioning in some thirty counties in the State.

Doctor Bond reported that there had been no lynchings in Kentucky since the last annual meeting of the commission and stated that the best thought of the State everywhere was opposed to this form of lawlessness.

Plans looking toward the placing of the commission on a permanent basis, financially and otherwise, were discussed and adopted. It was the opinion of all present that this annual



Race Relations - 1927  
Meetings, Conferences, etc.,

## GOOD NEWS FROM DIXIE

Two very heartening news items have come out of the South in the last few days. They are indicative of the changing spirit of the South of which we have seen and heard many evidences. The first piece of news has to do with an interdenominational conference of fifty Texas ministers—Protestants, Catholics and Jews—at Austin, Texas, on April 11th. The conference was held under the auspices of the Commission on Interracial Cooperation for a two-day study of race relations. "At the conclusion," says the news item "the group unanimously adopted and each member personally signed a statement declaring it to be their conviction that 'a just and righteous solution of interracial problems is one of the outstanding obligations and challenges of the times,' and endorsing and pledging their support to the method of interracial cooperation in reaching such a solution. They also . . . requested their several religious bodies to provide for the consideration of this subject in all their important gatherings." Numerous subjects concerning Negro life and welfare were discussed and lynching was denounced. This is constructive and encouraging. An ounce of such analysis and criticism from within Dixie is worth a pound of denunciation and air-beating from without.

The second news item comes from Louisville. There, at the instance of Mr. William Warley, editor of the Louisville News, who was commissioned for the task by the local branch of the N. A. A. C. P., the principal daily papers of the city the Courier-Journal, the Times and the Herald-Post, have agreed to capitalize the 'N' in Negro in their news and editorial columns. This will add much to the esteem in which these newspapers are held by Negroes and also enhance the self-respect and race pride of colored people. There are numbers of newspapers in various sections of the country that might well take a cue from these three Southern daily newspapers. While the use of the capital 'N' in Negro cannot be defended etymologically, the peculiar circumstances which have surrounded the people of African descent in this country and the West Indies, and in a large measure still surround them, would seem to justify its use because of the social significance of the term. It is a hopeful sign when powerful moulders of Southern sentiment recognize the necessity and justice of ignoring the dicta in this case.

## REV. HOLMES SPEAKS ON UNITY OF RACES

Athens, Ga., March 13.—(Special.) Declaring that much unity exists between the races in the south, Rev. B. R. Holmes, president of Holmes institute of Atlanta, was the principal speaker here today at an inter-racial mass meeting held in the First A. M. E. church.

Rev. Holmes declared that there was never a time in the history of the two races that more friendly relations existed than at present. "Unrest among the colored people in the rural districts has passed and the people are settling down on the farms and are preparing to make the best crops in the history of the south," Holmes said.

"The best class of people of both races are cooperating to make the south the best place to live. The negro is his worst enemy, he does more

to imperil his progress than any other agency. The colored race has spent enough money since the emancipation for whisky and other worthless things to pay in five years for all the churches and school buildings in the south," the speaker declared.

Rev. R. J. Jefferson, pastor, presided over the meeting which was attended by many white people.

## DR. M. A. JONES NAMED INTERRACIAL CHAIRMAN

Dr. M. Ashby Jones, formerly of Atlanta, but now of St. Louis, Mo., was reelected chairman of the Commission on Interracial Cooperation at an annual election of officers Wednesday at the Central Congregational church. The election was a feature of the annual meeting which will terminate today, closing with the afternoon program.

Other officers elected Wednesday were: R. H. King, of Atlanta, chairman of the executive committee, and W. W. Alexander, director. Members of the executive committee: Dr. M. Ashby Jones, Dr. W. C. Jackson, Dr. John Hope, Dr. Plato Durham, R. H. King, E. M. Underwood, Mrs. John J. Egan, Dr. C. B. Wilmer, Dr. R. R. Moton, W. B. Wilby, Mrs. M. M. Bethune, David D. Jones and N. B. Bond.

State and local activities were reported, including surveys of conditions, improvement of school facilities, health measures, public institutions for dependents, parks and playgrounds, contacts with influential organizations and agencies, legal aid and others.

"Are the commission's objectives and methods sound?" was the subject of the principal talk of the day, which was delivered by Dr. R. R. Moton, president of Tuskegee institute and one of the charter members of the commission.

Dr. Moton has just completed a trip around the world and he spoke at length on the acute interracial problems found in other lands. He stated that the world is looking to America to demonstrate a means by which widely differing peoples can live side by side in mutual respect, forbearance and helpfulness.

Stanley Harris, of Chattanooga, official of the Boy Scouts of America, spoke of the organization of negro scouts in all but three states of the union and requested the cooperation of the commission in making the benefits of scouting everywhere accessible to negro boys.

E. Marvin Underwood, suggested the raising of an endowment for the more adequate and permanent support of the commission's work.

The final session of the meeting will be held today.

## Georgian INTERRACIAL LEADERS OPEN ANNUAL SESSION

Negroes of the United States are greatly encouraged by the betterment of their conditions resulting from the earnest and commonsense efforts of the commission on interracial cooperation, in the opinion of Mary McLeod Bethune, of Daytona, Fla., president of the National Association of Colored Women's clubs, who is attending the annual meeting or the interracial commission, which convened Tuesday morning for a three-day session in Central Congregational church.

Every southern state, with the exception of Arkansas, is represented in the attendance at the meeting. At the opening session, which was called to order by the chairman, Dr. M. Ashby Jones, of St. Louis, Will W. Alexander, of Atlanta, director of the commission's work, made a general report on conditions, pointing out encouraging progress in the increasing acceptance throughout the south of state and community responsibility for negro welfare, and the rapidly growing interest in race relations manifested by religious groups and students.

R. B. Eleazer, the commission's educational director, expressed appreciation of the fine work that is being done by newspapers for improvement of interracial conditions, and particularly for the unanimous and vigorous assault which they are making on the crime of lynching. He told of the commission's press service, by which constructive news concerning race relations is reaching a constituency of 20,000,000 people through 1,500 newspapers and magazines in all parts of the country. Through this service, he said, some 200 articles are released annually, with a total of about 50,000 mailings. He told also of the efforts being put forth by the commission to reach and interest college and high school students throughout the south. Sue Hill who has special responsibility for work with college students, reported relative to the many interracial forums conducted by college groups and to the co-operation extended to a great many students who are making special studies in this field.

### Woman's Work Reported.

At the afternoon session Maud Henderson, the commission's director of woman's work, made a report of activities in her department, telling of the organizations of women which have been effected in every southern state.

Dr. T. J. Woolfer, Jr., the commission's research secretary, outlined results of a recent study of negro conditions in representative centers throughout the country, and stressed particularly the need of adequate recreational facilities.

## RACE RELATIONS MEETING SUNDAY AT A. M. E. CHURCH

The First A. M. E. church program today follows:

11:00 A. M.—Preaching by Rev. B. R. Holmes, A. B.

3:00 P. M.—Inter-Racial Mass Meeting. Principal address by Rev. B. R. Holmes, founder and president of the Holmes Institute Atlanta, with short talks by Athens white and colored citizens.

The meeting will be featured by good singing by the choir of the First A. M. E. church. Union Baptist school chorus and the juvenile chorus of the league. Reservations will be made for white people. The meeting is being held in the interest of the church.

8:00 P. M.—Preaching by Rev. B. R. Holmes.



# Interracial Commission Opens Annual Conference

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## Woman's Work Reported

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## INTER-RACIAL COMMISSION REPORT ENCOURAGING

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Bethune-Cookman college; Dr. N. B. Bond, Jackson, Miss., and Dr. John Hope, E. Marvin Underwood, Dr. Plato Durham, Mrs. John J. Eagan, and R. H. King, of Atlanta.

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State and local activities were reported by the several directors, Dr. James Bond speaking for Kentucky, J. D. Burton for Alabama and Tennessee, Mrs. C. P. McGowan for South Carolina, Arthur F. Raper for Georgia and Florida, and Mrs. Jessie Danie Ames for Texas and Arkansas. Among the results reported were important surveys of conditions, improvement of school facilities, health measures, public institutions for dependents, parks, playgrounds, and other municipal improvements, better transportation facilities, contacts with influential organizations, legal aid, etc. There was no report from Virginia and North Carolina, owing to the death some months ago of Mr. R. W. Miles, director in that territory. Mrs. Maud Henderson, director of woman's work, told of the co-operation given by the organized women of the several states.

One of the principal addresses of the meeting was delivered by

Dr. Robert R. Moton on the subject, "Are the Commission's Objectives and Methods Sound? Just back from a trip around the world, Dr. Moton spoke with keen anxiety of the acute interracial problems found in other lands and stated that the world is looking to America to demonstrate a means by which different racial groups can live side by side in mutual respect, friendship, and helpfulness. The Interracial Commission, he was convinced, is demonstrating such a method through conference and co-operation between the white and colored people of America.

In a remarkable address, which completely captured the meeting Dr. John Hope defined the Commission's purpose as being essentially spiritual and concerned primarily with the development of Christian attitudes between the two races.

"The Negro and the Ballot" was the topic of a discussion led by Bishop George C. Clement, of Louisville, who declared that Negroes do not object to laws which limit the ballot to those prepared to exercise it wisely, but do insist that such laws should be impartially applied, and that Negroes who are able to qualify should be allowed to vote. The same opinion was voiced vigorously by others of both races, and was obviously concurred in by the whole group. The commission requested the executive committee to make a study of Negro suffrage in the south, and report at the next annual meeting.

The need of medical schools and opportunities for hospital training for Negroes, as well as better sanitation and housing, was pointed out by Dr. Southgate Leight, of Norfolk, as necessary to overcome the abnormally high death rate of Negroes now prevailing.

The raising of an endowment fund for the more adequate and permanent support of the work was recommended by E. Marvin Underwood, of Atlanta, and the executive committee was instructed to work out and submit plans to that end.

A pleasing feature of the meeting were the excellent musical

numbers supplied by students of Clark University and Morehouse College, under the direction of Professors Frederick Hall and Kemper Harreld.



Race Relations - 1927

Meetings, Conferences, etc.,

# SAYS BREEDER OF RACE HATE IS AN OUTLAW

## Dixie University Head Flays Prejudice

Atlanta, Ga., Feb. 11.—A representative interracial audience Sunday morning witnessed the presentation to Rev. Will W. Alexander of the William E. Harmon award of a gold medal and \$500 in recognition of his work for better race relations. After a few words of acceptance, Mr. Alexander called to the platform Miss Amy Chadwick, Superintendent of the Leonard Street Home for Colored Orphans, and turned over to her the check for \$500 as a donation to the home. Hearty applause greeted this action and many eyes dimmed with tears.

The meeting was presided over by Dr. Plato T. Durham of Emory university and the presentation was made by Dr. C. B. Wilmer of the University of the South. Brief appreciative addresses were made by R. H. King, Y. M. C. A. executive for the Southeast, President John Hope of Morehouse college and Dr. Edwin Mims of Vanderbilt university. The principal address of the occasion, an interpretation of the interracial movement, was delivered by Dr. M. Ashby Jones, of St. Louis, chairman of the commission on Interracial Cooperation and one of America's foremost preachers.

"Anyone who stirs up ill will between groups, classes and races is an outlaw and enemy of society," said Dr. Wilmer, as he paid a tribute to Mr. Alexander's efforts in behalf of interracial good will. Speaking for the colored group, Dr. Hope assured Mr. Alexander of the confidence and friendship of the colored people of America. Recounting the history of the interracial movement, Dr. Ashby Jones stated that it was based upon the universal kinship of the human race as the children of one Heavenly Father, and that its purpose was to promote the practical recognition of this kinship in mutual understanding and helpfulness. He expressed the opinion that in the years its spirit and program will represent not merely a thoughtful minority, but the enlightened public sentiment of the whole people.

The commission was organized in Atlanta in 1919 on an interracial basis

and is now composed of nearly a hundred of the best known white and colored men and women of the South. Affiliated with it are twelve state committees and several hundred local organizations.

## ONE OF THE NOBLEST OF WHITE SOUTHERNERS HONORED

Atlanta, Ga., Feb. 1.—A great colored men and women of the South. and representative interracial audience Sunday morning witnessed the presentation to Rev. Will W. Alexander of the William E. Harmon award of a gold medal and \$500, in recognition of his work for better race relations. After a few words of acceptance, Mr. Alexander called to the platform Miss Amy Chadwick, Superintendent of the Leonard Street Home for Colored Orphans, and turned over to her the check for \$500 as a donation to the home. Hearty applause greeted this action and many eyes dimmed with tears.

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colored men and women of the South. Affiliated with it are twelve state committees and several hundred local organizations.

## February 13 Is Race Re- lations Day

### Day Will Be Widely Observed By Addresses On Race Re- lations Subjects

Atlanta, Ga., Jan. 31.—Following an annual custom which began in 1923, February 13th will be widely observed this year as Race Relations Sunday. On that date sermons, addresses, and programs of race relations will be given in thousands of churches throughout the religious forces of the nation in behalf of a Christian solution of the race problem. Race Relations Sunday has become an established custom, and is more widely observed with each passing year by churches, missionary organizations, young people's societies, Christian associations, and other religious groups.

The Commission on the Church and Race Relations, 105 East 22nd Street, New York, will send suggestions for the observance of the day to any one interested. The Commission on Interracial Cooperation, 409 Palmer Building, Atlanta, will be glad to supply additional material or addresses and programs.

Georgia.

MACON, GA. TELEGRAPH

AUG 25 1927

## INTER-RACE MEET SET FOR FRIDAY

### Dr. Henry H. Proctor, Noted Negro Pastor, to Speak

In an effort to broaden the work of inter-racial co-operation in Macon, Dr. Henry Hugh Proctor, noted negro pastor of the Nazarene Congregational church of Brooklyn, N. Y., is being brought here to speak on that subject at the city hall auditorium Friday night at 8:30. Special sections are to be reserved for white people. Dr. Proctor is coming to Macon on the invitation of Rev. Spurgeon Mayfield, pastor of the Nazarene Congregational church here.

Dr. Proctor is particularly fitted to discuss the subject of inter-racial co-operation because of his extensive work in that direction according to Rev. Mayfield. He has written a book of his life, Between Black and White, which describes his struggle for education and for the education and salvation of his race.

In the foreword to this book, written by Dr. Samuel Parks Cadman, president of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America, the following statement is made:

"Henry Hugh Proctor's life grasps the center of the Christian circle and touches its circumference at an amazing number of points. Born and bred in the narrowest and most unpromising surroundings, nevertheless this man has been enlarged on every side until he is now the leader of his people in the principle cities of the United States."

Dr. Proctor's address here is merely an example of the same trend of social behavior to be found in all parts of the South today. A similar meeting was held in Durham, N. C., not long ago in an effort to cement co-operation between the races there.

The citizens of Durham, N. C., united in giving a public testimonial and loving cup to Prof. William G. Pearson, long prominent negro educational and business leader of that city.



# Interracial Cooperation Commission Hears Addresses By Three Heads Of Institutions For Education of Negro

## Mrs. Bethune, Dr. Moton and President John Hope Tell Of Estimation In Which Work of The Commission Is Held By The Race

Atlanta, Ga.—Negroes of the United States are greatly encouraged by the efforts of the Commission on Interracial Cooperation, according to Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, president of the National Association of Colored Women's Clubs, speaking at the annual meeting of the Commission, in session here three days last week. Gratifying progress is being made, said Mrs. Bethune, both in conditions and in attitudes.

Sixteen states were represented in the attendance at the meeting, which comprised seventy-five men and women prominent in leadership and women prominent in leadership of the two races. The work of the past year was surveyed, conditions were frankly set forth and freely discussed, and a number of notable addresses were made. Remarkable unanimity prevailed.

Dr. M. Ashby Jones, of St. Louis presided, and was again elected chairman of the Commission. W. W. Alexander, of Atlanta, was re-elected director of the work.

R. H. King was chosen chairman of the executive committee, which will consist of Dr. Ashby Jones, Dr. W. C. Jackson and President David R. Jones of Greensboro; W. B. Wilbur, Charleston, S. C.; Dr. C. B. Wilmer, Sewanee, Tenn.; Dr. R. R. Moton, president Tuskegee Institute, Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, president Bethune-Cookman College; Dr. N. B. Bond, Jackson, Miss.; and Dr. John Hope, E. Marvin Underwood, Dr. Plato Durham Mrs. John J. Eagan and R. H. King of Atlanta.

### Encouraging Progress.

Director Alexander pointed out encouraging progress in the increasing acceptance throughout the

South of state and community responsibility for Negro welfare, and the rapidly growing interest in right race relations manifested by religious groups and students.

R. B. Eleazer, educational director, expressed appreciation of the fine work that is being done by the newspapers for the improvement of interracial conditions, and particularly the unanimous and vigorous assault which they are making on the crime of lynching. One of the Commission's projects, by which constructive news concerning race relations is reaching a constituency of twenty million people through 1,500 newspapers and magazines in all parts of the country. He told also of the efforts being put forth by the Commission to reach and interest college and high school student throughout the South.

### Important Surveys Made.

State and local activities were reported by the several state directors. Dr. James Bond speaking for Kentucky, J. D. Burton for Alabama and Tennessee, Mrs. C. McGowan for South Carolina, Arthur F. Raper for Georgia and Florida, and Mrs. Jessie Danie Amés for Texas and Arkansas.

Among the results reported were

important surveys of conditions improvement of school facilities, health measures, public institutions for dependents, parks, playgrounds and other municipal improvements, better transportation facilities, contacts with influential organizations, legal aid, etc.

Mrs. Maud Henderson, director of woman's work, told of the cooperation given by the organized women of the several states.

### Dr. Moton Makes Address.

One of the principal addresses of the meeting was delivered by Dr. Robert R. Moton on the subject, "Are the Commission's Objectives and Methods Sound?" Just back from a trip around the world, Dr. Moton spoke with keen anxiety of the acute interracial problems found in other lands and stated that the world is looking to America to demonstrate a means by which different racial groups can live side by side in mutual respect, friendship, and helpfulness.

In a remarkable address, which completely captured the meeting, Dr. John Hope defined the Commission's purpose as being essentially spiritual and concerned primarily with the development of Christian attitudes between the two races.

"The Negro and the Ballot" was the topic of a discussion led by Bishop George C. Clement, of Louisville, who declared that Negroes do not object to laws which limit the ballot to those prepared to exercise it wisely but do insist that such laws should be impartially applied, and that Negroes who are able to qualify should be allowed to vote. The Commission requested the executive committee to make a study of Negro suffrage in the South, and report at the next annual meeting.

### Health Facilities Needed.

The need of medical schools and opportunities for hospital training for Negroes, as well as better sanitation and housing, was pointed out by Dr. Southgate Leigh, of Norfolk, as necessary to overcome the abnormally high death rate of Negroes now prevailing.

The raising of an endowment fund for the more adequate and permanent support of the work was recommended by E. Marvin Under-

wood, of Atlanta, and the executive committee was instructed to work out and submit plan.

A feature of the meeting was the excellent musical numbers supplied by students of Clark University and Morehouse College, under the direction of Frederick Hall and Kemper.



Race Relations - 1927  
Meetings, Conferences, etc.,

## DELEGATES TO HAWAIIAN CONFERENCE TO STUDY PAN-PACIFIC RACE RE- LATIONS

### Hawaii Offers Ideal Labora- tory For Study Of Racial Prob- lems

Honolulu, April 1, 1927—Hawaii with its racial mixtures of almost every possible combination is to be the mecca of delegates from every country and territory in the Pacific area as well as hundreds of representatives of the principal universities and colleges in Europe and America who have accepted the invitation of the United States Government sent out thru the Department of the Interior by Secretary Work, to attend the Pan-Pacific Conference on education, reclamation and recreation which will meet in Hawaii April 11 to 16th.

#### STUDY RACIAL MIXTURE

While the Conference will have as its chief purpose the discussion of the three main points, education, reclamation and recreation, a considerable part of the program will be observation trips after the sessions close to observe and study the racial problems.

The schools will be found interesting by the delegates. In these schools American born children of Hawaiian, Japanese, Chinese, Korean, Portuguese Filipino and South Sea Island Negroid parentage can be found working side by side. Racial mixtures of almost every possible combination will be found in the schools.

The official delegates of the United States headed by the Secretary of the Interior sailed Wednesday, March 30, from San Francisco on a government vessel.

## PAN-PACIFIC ON RACE

DELEGATES TO HAWAIIAN CONFERENCE TO STUDY PAN-PACIFIC RACE RELATIONS — HAWAII OFFERS IDEAL LABORATORY FOR STUDY OF RACIAL PROBLEMS

Honolulu, March 28, 1927: (Pacific Coast News Bureau)—Hawaii with its racial mixtures of almost every possible combination is to be the mecca of delegates from every country and territory in the Pacific area as well

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#### Study Racial Mixture

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—Editor's 55th-Ann. Ed.—

Honolulu, P. I.



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### Meetings, Conferences, etc.,

DR. ALEXANDER AND BISHOP  
VERNON TO ADDRESS N. A. A.  
C. P. IN INDIANAPOLIS

NEW YORK.—Dr. Will W. Alexander, of Atlanta, director of the Commission on Interracial Co-operation, who recently received a Harmon award, and Bishop W. T. Vernon of the A. M. E. Church have accepted invitations to address the 18th Annual Conference in Indianapolis, June 22 to 28, of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Bishop Vernon is to speak, together with Governor Jackson of Indiana, at the opening mass meeting of the Conference on the night of June 22. Dr. Alexander is scheduled to speak at the meeting on the night of June 24, the subject of his address being "The Changing South."

Mrs. Olivia Taylor, president of the Indianapolis N. A. A. C. P., reports that "more than enthusiasm" is being put into the work of preparing to welcome the Conference.

### INDIANAPOLIS

INDIANA

DEC 29 1927

### SECRETARY SPEAKS AT INTERRACIAL MEETING

#### Better Relations Between Negroes, Whites Is Group's Aim.

Growth of interest in interracial relations was shown by James D. Burton, interstate secretary in charge of this work for the Central Association of Colored Women, this afternoon at the second meeting of the first biennial session at the Negro Y. W. C. A.

Burton, who has supervised work in Tennessee, Alabama and Missouri, told of the success of the effort to better the relations between white and Negro races.

Other speakers were Miss Meta B. Pelham, custodian of funds for the Frederick Douglas Home, the national memorial of the association in Washington, and Mrs. Grace Evans, who advocated the ownership of the State club houses.

During the morning session re-

Indiana.

ports of the officers and committee chairmen were read. Mrs. Minnie M. Scott, president, announced her new appointments for the coming year. The meeting tonight will be at the Second Christian Church, Pratt and Camp Sts. Mrs. Joan Snowden, Mrs. Scott and Mrs. Sallie W. Stewart will speak.



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Illinois.

## FOR BETTER UNDERSTANDING

The organization of a permanent commission composed of leading thinkers of the nation embracing Catholic, Jew and Protestant religions in New York, is one of the most hopeful signs of modern times. This commission has for its purpose the effecting of a better understanding of the peoples of the earth.

*Heffenden*  
"Whenever a group of American citizens," says the announcement issued by this commission, "comes before the commission claiming that it is attacked unjustly and on grounds that are ill-founded; that the attack is calculated to engender ill will and breed hate, with no redress under the law or at the hands of the government, the commission shall investigate, ascertain and enunciate the truth, create and voice opinion on the subject."

There is much for such a commission to do. It has at last become apparent to thinkers on this continent that there can be no peace between races and creeds as long as there are indifference, hatreds, bigotry, injustice and intolerance. And these evils will exist as long as there is a lack of understanding between the groups.

*4-23-27*  
If Dr. Parkes Cadman, president of the Federal Council of Churches, who heads the new movement, can influence different racial groups to sit down and reason together, he will have made a notable contribution to permanent peace among American peoples. He has at least struck upon the fundamental root of the trouble which will require all of his efforts to remove.

There should be peace and understanding in America. The lack of these is our greatest hindrance to true progress. America can never be a great nation until she removes the evils of intolerance from her being.

### 50 Races and Creeds Will Be Represented at Dinner

*Chicago*  
Representatives of nearly fifty races and creeds will attend a dinner tonight in the Ida Noyes hall of the University of Chicago. More than 200 students from all colleges in the Chicago area will be present. Judge Albert B. George of the Municipal court will give an address on the "Negro Since the Civil War." Prof. Quincy Wright of the department of political science at the university will lead a discussion on problems of the Pacific following the dinner.



## RACE RELATIONS SUNDAY

Much good is bound to result in the interchange of pulpits between the white and colored ministers of Chicago, if it is approached and carried out in the wholesome spirit intended by its sponsors, the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America.

Of itself the movement is not entirely new, as for many years in mixed churches of several faiths many men of the colored clergy and laity have spoken to white congregations, schools and colleges throughout the North, East and West, so that a large proportion of white church goers of several denominations are familiar with and accustomed to being addressed by some of our most eloquent and learned speakers. Likewise, from time to time, many of the representative laymen and ministers of strictly colored churches have appeared, with credit to themselves and their followers, before white audiences.

The desire now is to enlarge the field that the favorable impression may be carried to greater audiences. It is encouraging to see the attempt being sincerely made.

## CATHOLIC, NEGRO, JEW SEEK WAY TO WORLD UNITY

Confer on Means of Abol-  
ishing War.

Catholic, Protestant, Negro, and Jew joined yesterday in a conference at Sinai temple, 46th street and Grand boulevard, for the furtherance of world unity through the promotion of world understanding. Five hundred people, of whom a large proportion were Negroes, attended the meeting, at which the speakers were Miss Mary McDowell, commissioner of public welfare; Judge John P. McGoorty, the Rev. L. K. Williams, colored, and the Rev. Edward S. Ames, pastor of the Disciples church. Rabbi Louis L. Mann presided.

The conference, which was supplementary to the three day national conference held recently at the Morrison hotel, is the first of a number planned during the year, preliminary to a

world unity conference to be held in Chicago next November.

## Wants War Only History.

"I want to believe," the Rev. Ames said in his address, "that we had a beginning, that it followed a natural course of progress, that in the last great war, we discovered how terrible it can be, and that it will now become history, collapsing of its own weight."

"In the establishing of the proposed Rosenwald industrial museum, I see an indication of a movement toward a wider and deeper understanding of all peoples, and it is up to this generation to foster and promote that movement and that understanding."

## Negro Content as He Is.

Applause greeted the expression of the Rev. Williams, who declared: "Sometimes the Negro attempts to escape from the limitations of his color. But about ninety-nine per cent of us are content with our race, and if the world will respect what our group holds sacred, I am here to tell you this afternoon the Negro will respect what the rest of the world does."

"I haven't taken time to examine the things we have in common, we have been too busy looking after the differences. We have common interests, common experiences, and common tasks—the things that get people together if only we will let them."

## 'FORGIVE OUR PREJUDICES! IS NEW PRAYER

Rabbi, Priest, Pastor  
Are Its Authors

Urbana, Ill., March 4.—Rabbi, priest and minister have co-operated in formulating a prayer acknowledging the kinship of the faiths and the common Fatherhood of God. It was published on Feb. 24 by its authors, Rev. John A. O'Brien, pastor of St. John's Catholic church; Rabbi Benjamin Frankel, director of Hillel foundation; and Rev. James C. Baker, pastor of the Trinity Methodist church, all of Urbana.

The prayer reads:

"Almighty God: We who are members of the different races and faiths desire together to acknowledge our kinship with each other. In our

differences we find the many of our hopes, our fears, our aspirations are one. Thou are our Father and we are Thy children.

## No Hatreds

"We are heartily sorry for the mists of fear, envy, hatred, suspicion and greed which have blinded our eyes and thrust us asunder."

"May the light that comes from Thee scatter these mists, cleanse our hearts and give health to our spirits, teach us to put away all bitterness and walk together in the ways of human friendship."

## Honor All Races

"Open our eyes to see that as nature abounds in variation, so differences in human beings make for richness in common life. May we give honor where honor is due—regardless of race, color or circumstances. Deepen our respect for unlikeness and our eagerness to understand one another. Through the deeper unities of the spirit in sympathy, in sight and co-operation may we transcend our differences. May we gladly share with each other our best gifts and together seek for a human world fashioned in good under Thy guidance. Amen."

## RABBI MANN PRESIDES AT MEETING

CHICAGO, Feb. 24.—(By A. N. P.)—The first step in carrying out the program and policy adopted at the national conference of Catholics, Negroes and Jews, held recently, was taken Sunday when an audience of 500 representatives of these three groups gathered at the Mt. Sinai Temple, 46th street and South Parkway, and listened to addresses designed to promote unity of the groups through the promotion of a better understanding.

The meeting was presided over by Rabbi Louis L. Mann, president of the National Conference and the assemblage was addressed by Miss Mary McDowell, city commissioner of public welfare; Judge P. McGoorty, Dr. L. K. Williams, pastor of the Olivet Baptist church, and president of the National Baptist Convention; and the Reverend Edward S. Ames, pastor of the Disciples church.

Stressing the need of a better understanding between the groups, Rev. Ames declared: "I want to believe that war had a beginning, that it followed a natural course of progress, that in the last great war, we discovered how terrible it can be and

that it will now become history collapsing of its own weight. Concerning misunderstandings and difficulties arising among ourselves, I see in the establishing of the Rosenwald Industrial Museum, an indication of a wider and deeper understanding of all peoples, and it is up to this generation to foster and that movement and that understanding."

While other speakers urged a better understanding of all peoples, Dr. L. K. Williams received the loudest applause when he declared, "Ninety-nine per cent of Negroes are content with their race and if the world will respect those things which they hold sacred, I am here to tell you that the Negro will respect what the rest of the world does. We haven't taken time to examine the things we have in common. We have been too busy looking after the differences. We have common interests, common experiences, and common tasks—the things that get people together if only we will let them."



Race Relations-1927

Meetings, Conferences, etc.

DES MOINES

IOWA  
**SPEAKERS LAUD  
NEGRO IN SOCIAL  
SESSION HERE**

MAY 13 1927

**Des Moines Group  
Told of Work Done.**

A white woman, Miss Mary McDowell, resident director of the Chicago university settlement, and a Negro man, Eugene Kinkle Jones, an officer of the Urban league of New York, spoke before the Des Moines inter-racial commission last night.

Miss McDowell was introduced by Mrs. S. Joe Brown, Iowa's only Negro woman member of the church women's committee on race relations of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America. Mr. Jones was introduced by Harvey Ingham, editor of The Register and Tribune-Capital.

**Tells of Accomplishments.**

Mr. Jones surprised his audience with the information that there are in New York City more than 600 Negro teachers, the great majority of whom are employed in schools which have few or no Negro pupils; and that Negroes are represented in 321 of the 325 skilled trades operating in that city. He contended that Negroes had proved themselves capable of doing anything that any other American could do.

Miss McDowell urged her white hearers to stop working for and to begin working with the Negro.

Representatives of both white and Negro races were present from practically every state. The meeting was in the form of a luncheon in the main auditorium of the Y. M. C. A.

Casper Schenk, chairman of the Des Moines inter-racial commission, presided and presented a number of visitors, who included Mayor Fred Hunter and Mrs. Hunter.

Iowa.

Race Relations-1927

Meetings, Conferences, etc.,

**On Interracial  
Cooperation**

According to the press service of the Inter-racial Co-operation, on March the 7th an Inter-racial Ministerial Conference was held in the Warren Memorial Church of Louisville, Ky., with an attendance of approximately 300 ministers and laymen of both races, two-thirds of the number being ministers of the gospel.

In the above we find the recurrence of the coming-together of men and women of thought and ability of both races, in interest about a more satisfactory race-relationship in this section of the country.

The work of the Inter-racial Commissions in the South, within the last few years, cannot be too highly commended. The effectual work which has already been accomplished can hardly be over-rated; not the least of which is the opportunity of presenting our views and aspirations to influential men and women of the opposite race. This, perhaps, has done more in developing a sympathetic and co-operative attitude on the part of the Southern white man than any other medium that might have been instituted; and it affords a very tangible means of enlisting substantial influences to our cause.

Another healthy sign is the interest which is being aroused among the students of white Southern universities and colleges. If this subject is approached with any degree of that impartiality that usually characterize collegiate investigations, we have reasons to be sanguine as to the conclusions that will be drawn.

However, there is ever that danger of viewing racial issues from a rather biased point of view, such as seeking to prove an already established conclusion, instead of drawing conclusions based on facts. But it is reasonable to suppose that by continuous concentration the veil will ultimately be pierced and the true facts revealed.

At this point we are given to wondering to what extent are these Inter-racial conferences willing to face the real issue from point of cause and effect. Are they willing to view it with absolute impartiality and to prescribe such remedies as are most wholesome to the general good? Let it not be forgotten that the most favorable results cannot be obtained until the right means have been employed.

**LOUISVILLE PASTORS  
OF BOTH RACES MEET**

Louisville, Ky., March 25.—Louisville's second interracial ministerial conference within a month was held in the Warren Memorial Presbyterian church recently, with 200 ministers, representing most of the Protestant churches of the city. Laymen present brought the attendance to more than 300.

The meeting was presided over by Dr. Lucas, president of the Louisville Ministerial association. Bishop George C. Clement of the M. E. Zion church read a scripture lesson and offered prayer. Addresses on "The Ministry and Interracial Relations" were delivered by Rev. John Lowe Forte and Rev. George G. Walker. Rev. R. L. McCready and Rev. G. F. Watson spoke on the "Value of Interracial Sunday." Messrs. Britt and Smiley, evangelistic singers, rendered a number of selections which were greatly enjoyed.

The conference provided for a joint race relations committee, composed of 12 white ministers and nine of our group, which will meet in regular semiannual session and on call of its chairman. The committee was instructed also to arrange for a joint annual conference of all the ministers of the city.

Kentucky.



Race Relations-1927  
Meetings, Conferences, etc.,

Kentucky

## "THIS IS WHITE MAN'S COUNTRY," SAYS WHITE SPEAKER

agreed the conference was well worth while and there ought to be more of them. Before adjourning it was announced another interracial conference including all the white pastors of the city will be held at Warren Memorial Church.

## "IT WAS BLACKS AS WELL AS WHITES IN WAR SAYS BLACK SPEAKER

### Inter-Racial Meeting Proves "We'll Know Each Other Better When The Mists Have Blown Away"

the Christian Ministry Thereon."

"No religion is worth the name which does not stand for the brotherhood and fellowship," declared Bishop G. C. Woodcock, Episcopal bishop of Kentucky, in opening a ministerial Church Cathedral, followed and used interracial conference Wednesday morning in Memorial Hall of Christ along the lines of Bishop Clement's Church Cathedral. On invitation of speech. Rev. George Walker, of the Church of Our Merciful Saviour, and Dr. James Bond, a number of Colored ministers, met at the above named place to discuss with white Episcopalians, race conditions and remedies for them. Almost a hundred Colored brethren were present but very few white people—for which Bishop Woodcock apologized.

Bishop Clement's talk was a good opener and laid the foundations for worthwhile discussions that followed.

Rev. R. L. McCready, dean of Christ Church Cathedral, followed and used his time of ten minutes following morning in Memorial Hall of Christ along the lines of Bishop Clement's Church Cathedral. On invitation of speech. Rev. J. M. Williams, pastor of Lampton Baptist Church read a deep and brilliant paper. Things were going along fine!

Then Rev. M. Ross, rector of St. Stephen's Church came up on the subject of the "Methods" of bringing all the above about. Rev. Ross had been born and sojourned quite a bit in Mississippi. His talk may have been good but about all that this reporter can remember is his declaration that, "This is the White Man's Country." Of course there are no "Methods" that could get racial corporation on the basis of such a thought. The Colored brethren smiled and looked at each other and the white brethren looked embarrassed, but the situation was relieved when the next speaker Rev. N. D. Shamborguer, pastor R. E. Jones M. E. Temple arose. Rev. Shamborguer was due to speak on "Methods" also, but before outlining any methods he declared, "If this is the white man's country it has recently gotten that way, because in the war when Black men were called on to stop German bullets, it was **Our Country** then."

Rev. Shamborguer made a brilliant address and Mr. J. H. Smiley got everybody to smiling by singing "The Old Fashion Christian." After the meeting adjourned everybody present



BISHOP G. C. CLEMENT

Louisville's Contribution To National

Bishop G. C. Clement opened the discussion with an address on "Inter-Racial Relations and the Influence of



Race Relations - 1927

Maryland

Meetings, Conferences, etc.,

May Appoint permanent

### Interracial Commission

Annapolis, Md., March 25.—De-  
legate George C. Peverley of St. Mary's  
county, introduced in the Maryland  
house of delegates on Thursday,  
March 23, a bill which seeks to pro-  
vide for a permanent interracial com-  
mission. In brief, the Peverley mea-  
sure provides for a permanent com-  
mission "which shall consider ques-  
tions concerning the welfare of the  
Colored Race, recommend legislation  
and sponsor movements looking to  
the welfare of said race and the  
improvement of interracial relations."  
The proposed commission is to con-  
sist of 18 persons, to be appointed  
by the governor and to hold office  
for six years, except that the first  
appointees shall be divided into  
groups of six, who shall be named  
for two, four and six years, respec-  
tively.

The commission is to appoint a  
Race executive secretary at a salary  
of \$3,600 a year and may appoint an  
office assistant at a salary of \$90 per  
month. The commissioners are to re-  
ceive expenses, but no salary. Ap-  
propriations are to be made from  
time to time for prizes and programs  
for community fairs and farmers  
conferences.



Race Relations 1927

Meetings, Conferences, etc.,

# PRESENT DAY EFFORTS TO EFFECT INTERRACIAL ADJUSTMENTS HOPELESS, SAYS DR. JACKSON

*The Birmingham Post-Herald*  
Detroit, Mich., August 20.—(By Staff Correspondent of the Associated Negro Press.)—Dr. Alphonse B. Jackson, director of the department of public health, Howard University, threw a veritable bombshell into the Tuesday evening meeting of the National Medical Association, when he declared that the present day efforts toward effecting an interracial adjustment and understanding in America are about as helpless, hopeless and chaotic as the proverbial blind black man searching in a dark room for a black hat, which is not there.

It was the opinion of this prominent physician that "health is the one platform upon which white and black Americans can stand hand in hand as brethren working toward a common good, a common service, which will build a greater white race, a greater Negro race and a greater America."

Dr. Jackson was the principal speaker at the Tuesday evening session of the National Medical Association Convention, which opened here Monday, with more than three hundred physicians, dentists and pharmacists present from all parts of the country. From the opening session when Dr. Carl G. Roberts, National President, took the gavel, it was evident that the Detroit meeting, as has been dubbed, was going to push the previous meetings hard for the highest honors.

## Must Be An Increase in Births

Health conditions were explained by Dr. Jackson, who has made a special study of these conditions, and a comparison of the mortality rate, of the colored people and white people as outlined by the doctor, showed clearly that "Negroes were dying too rapidly." "This is of vital concern," said Dr. Jackson, "and we must increase our population for population means power and the more acutely our power makes itself felt in the United States, the more earnestly the white man is going to work for an adjustment of conditions here. Therefore, say we cannot build with untem-

pered mortar or poor health and a high death rate."

"The question of health," the speaker continued, "is national rather than racial. The remedy, therefore, must be of a national character in its application rather than racial. The Negro has made for himself an unenviable reputation for being unhealthy and victim of a high death rate. In a great measure, he is himself to blame for this, but the entire fault is not his. The Negro is not a victim of ill health and high death rate simply because he is a Negro, but he is a victim of that lack of interracial cooperation which is all too indigenous to American life and customs."

After pointing out how the ill health of one group affects the health of the other, and the causes for ill health among Negroes, Dr. Jackson declared: "If the Negro expects to rise above mediocrity he must develop and maintain that physical stamina which will give birth to enthusiasm and fine ideals. The white man and colored man may stand apart and pull apart on every other issue, but they must learn how to get together and pull together in the matter of developing within this nation better physical, mental and spiritual health, if they want to save themselves and America. No nation or people can build for permanent and useful service to mankind, if in spite of all warning, they still insist upon building with untempered mortar."

Michigan.



## Race Relations - 1927

### Meetings, Conferences, etc., Highlights of Women's

#### Inter-racial Council

The annual report of the activities carried on in the Women's Inter-racial council for the year ending June 6, 1927 were given in the meeting last week.

Eleven regular meetings which have varied from legislative matters to local affairs and investigations have been held. Affiliations were made with the Spring Valley Improvement association in protesting against the condemnation of 62 Negro homes, by the park board, to be used for park purposes, and with other organizations in protesting to the county court to buy a site and erect a home for the delinquent Negro girls of Jackson county. Seventeen business and professional leaders of Kansas City have spoken before the council.

The following out-of-town visitors were Charles Johnson, editor of Opportunity magazine; Mrs. Taylor Jackson, ex-secretary of the Urban League at Jacksonville, Fla.; Mrs. Hudson of Fresno, Calif.; Madam Lillian Evanti, coloratura soprano and grand opera singer; Mrs. Pearl Stewart of the Portland, Oregon, Y. M. C. A.; F. Parker Smith and Mrs. Noble Prentiss.

#### Missourians Establish Interracial Committee

Jefferson City, Mo., Oct. 21.—A representative group of both races met last week in the conference room of the First National bank with J. D. Burton, interstate secretary of the commission on Interracial Cooperation, who told of the work in other states. Mr. Burton stressed the three "C's", contact, cooperation and confidence. Secretary Jewell Mays of the state board of agriculture was elected chairman of the white group and Mrs. Estella Daryl, local welfare worker, was elected chairman of the Race group. Frank Kimball, secretary, state board of charities and corrections, was elected secretary of the white group and attorney Robert S. Cobb, former executive secretary of the state industrial commission, was chosen secretary of the Race group. Both chairmen have appointed committees and active work has begun.

Those active in the work in the capital city are: A. A. Speer, president of the First National bank; Royce Hinkle, labor commissioner; N. C. Bruce, inspector of Race schools; L. D. Hardiman, local minister; Chas. Robinson and many other prominent citizens of the city.

Missouri.

## Race Relations - 1927

### Meetings, Conferences, etc.,

#### Need of Better Understanding Of Personality Is Seen As Greatest Factor In Race Relations

OMAHA, Neb., June 1 — Dr. George F. Haynes of New York City, Secretary of the Church's Commission on Church and Race Relations, speaking before the National Council of the Congregational Church Thursday night stated that a sympathetic understanding of personality is the greatest factor for consideration of racial relations.

##### Whites Dominate Unfairly

"Perhaps the greatest difficulty today," said Dr. Haynes, "is the fact that the white race has been entrusted so many centuries with dominant power over other groups that it is difficult for white people to realize that there is personality in other races demanding and expecting equal recognition and respect to that which the white man seeks for himself."

"The great problem is to secure that respect and recognition for personality which makes for cooperation and fellowship between racial groups."

##### Uniting of Churches Considered

The council biennial conference major absorbing question — Shall Congregationalists unite with the Universalists, even so far as giving up the name of the former.

Such decisions will follow the report of the Committee on Inter-church Relations, headed by the Rev. Frank Sanders of New York. It is understood that the commission has already agreed to recommend that such union be favored by the Congregationalists, but none of the delegates would venture their opinion either as to the possible outcome of the council vote, or as to the merits of the commission's recommendations.

Nebraska.



Race Relations-1927  
Meetings, Conferences, etc.,

EVE. UNION  
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

PASSAIC, N. J.

New Jersey.

FEB 11 1927

## Set Inter-Racial Meeting for Sunday

The third inter-racial mass meeting under the auspices of the Arctic Avenue Branch Y. M. C. A., will take place Sunday in the Garden Pier theatre at 3 p. m. The movement is fostered by the Atlantic City Council of Churches, the Northside Ministerial Union, the Central Y. M. C. A. and a large committee. The Stanley Company of America has donated the use of the theatre free to the promoters. A chorus of fifty voices from the Indiana avenue school, directed by Mrs. Ida B. Carpenter Gould will render compositions of Negro composers.

The principal address will be delivered by Prof. Kelly Miller, of Howard University, Washington, D. C., the largest institution for the higher education of the Negro in the world. Professor Miller will speak on "Unified Effort." Professor Miller has been regarded as the best known platform orator the colored race has produced since Booker T. Washington. For more than thirty years he has taught at Howard and has been one of the chief forces in the growth and development of that institution.

Rabbi Henry M. Fisher, a friend of all men, and Paul M. Cope, will deliver addresses. Judge Clarence L. Cole, Louis Repetto and H. Walter Gill have been invited to speak.

## Better Relations Between White and Colored Women

By ARTHUR E. HUNGERFORD

Emphasizing the need for more human relationships between white and colored women, the Continuation Committee of the Interracial Conference of Church Women has made public its findings for constructive measures for creating good will between them.

At a recent conference at Eagles Mere, which was attended by white and Negro women from both the South and the North, this Continuation Committee was appointed to study the various recommendations made and to publish them as "findings" to go to church women throughout the country as a working program. "Realizing that interracial action must be preceded by interracial thinking," says the statement, "we find that the women of our churches need to learn to work with rather than for the Negro. We believe that existing church organizations constitute the best channel for creating this attitude."

An interesting suggestion is co-operation of the white and Negro churches in the "support of visiting housekeepers" who would correspond to "visiting nurses" except that they would devote themselves to instruction and aid in housekeeping.

It is urged that more stress be laid on educational and recreational facilities in small towns and rural communities.

"Forced housing segregation" is condemned as "unspiritual and undemocratic." Church women are urged to take a definite stand against such segregation in their community.

In regard to lynching, the church women say: "We urge that preventive measures against lynching be adopted, and that ready co-operation be given those in control of such situations; that an open forum be secured in the daily papers and press generally, to create proper sentiment and right public opinion."

Church women are urged to study "causes and effects upon industry and the home of the increasing employment of married women in industry." "In view of the limitations of opportunities for Negro women in employment we suggest that groups of women be encouraged to become aware of conditions in industry and in other forms of employment in their communities and states." Church societies and social agencies are requested to give employment to Negro stenographers and clerks.

Increased emphasis upon interracial education is urged. It is proposed that Race Relations Sunday be made Race Relations Week.

In behalf of justice for Negroes, the Committee says:

"Interracial committees of church women can do a great service for their communities by:

"Becoming informed of the facts concerning Negro children in the community;

"Keeping in touch with the juvenile courts, and insisting that Negro children receive the same thoughtful attention and care that is given to children of other races;

"Insisting on the appointment of Negro probation officers;

"Securing provision for recreational opportunities for Negro children, through playgrounds and organizations for training, culture, and team work, such as the Scouts, Camp Fires, Girl Reserves and Hi Y's;

"Encouraging deputations of white and Negro women to sit through trials of boys and girls in the interest of justice and for the consideration of all factors involved;

"Urging constant observation of jail conditions, especially for young people and women—

That there may be proper separation of young offenders from older criminals;

That occupation may be provided;

That suitable places shall be secured for them on their release;

By seeing that proper counsel is secured for Negro cases.

"Recognizing the power of the press the church women suggest that:

"Use be made, as far as possible, of the power of the press to influence and create wholesome and just impressions and to bring about better understanding between the races;

"Church women seek to secure the unlimited power of metropolitan papers, and that through church columns topics on race meetings and work which the Race Relations Committee are doing in each community shall be fully recorded;

"Definite effort be made by church women to secure in the press an emphasis on constructive news items and articles in regard to the Negro, rather than on crimes and other derogatory items.

"Special suggestions about the education of young people and interracial matters is urged."

## JOURNAL

JERSEY CITY, N. J.

FEB 1 1927

## Large Crowd Expected at Race Relation Rally Feb. 13

Five Organizations Co-operating to Make for Success of  
Mass Meeting to be Held in Lincoln  
High School.

The Y. W. C. A., including the colored branch, the Y. M. C. A., the Y. W. H. A., the Y. M. H. A., the N. A. A. C. P. (National Association for the Advancement of Colored People), and the churches co-operating to promote a large mass meeting on "Race Relations," to be held at the Lincoln High School, Feb. 13, at 3 o'clock. The executive committee for this consisting of Mrs. William H. Richardson, chairman, and Miss Hazel Krantz from the Y. W. C. A.; Mrs. George Cannon and Miss Anna M. Arnold from the House of Friendliness (Colored Branch Y. W. C. A.); Mrs. W. J. LaPoint, Y. M. C. A.; Mr. Sidney Marcus, Y. M. H. A.; Mrs. Pauline Levine, Y. W. H. A., and Rev. Waters, N. A. A. C. P., met this week and worked out the program. Dr. Channing H. Tobias, a noted Negro speaker, will give the only address.

The promotion committee, consisting of representatives from the various churches, clubs and groups committed to the purpose of furthering good will among people of different races and creeds met and planned the advertising scheme for the Feb. 13 meeting. A partial list of this committee is as follows: Mrs. John E. Fairbanks, chairman; Mrs. W. Eugene Hicks, Mrs. W. A. Alexander, Mrs. J. B. Hamilton, Mrs. David Jones, Mrs. L. A. Brower, Rev. and Mrs. W. L. Tucker, Mrs. F. S. Dilts, Rev. and Mrs. C. H. Stanton, Mrs. George Saxton, Miss Bessie Pope, Mrs. Walter McK. Hillas, Miss Ann Armstrong, Mrs. F. Mueller, Mrs. Wilbur Mallilieu, Mrs. Charles Hansen, Mrs. Charles Schmidt, Mrs. C. B. Geyer, Mrs. F. G. Rogers, Mrs. C. H. Meisheimer, Mrs. Pauline Levine, Mrs. Charles Carrick, Miss Jane Whingates.

Miss Hazel Krantz gave a brief story of the Race Relations movement in Jersey City. The day was first set aside in 1923 by the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America, of which Dr. S. Parkes Cadman is president. The council asked all churches and co-operating agencies to help observe the day. The first meeting in Jersey City was promoted in the House of Friendliness Y. W. C. A. in 1924. The meeting was successful in number attending, but only three white people were present. In 1925, the Y. W. C. A., as a whole, promoted the movement and a meeting was held in Rev. Harry Everett's church with an attendance of over 900. Last year, the Y. M. C. A., the Y. M. H. A., the Y. W. H. A. and the N. A. A. C. P. joined in the movement. The Knights of Columbus were asked to join. The meeting at the Lincoln High School was extraordinary, in that all groups were well represented and the school crowded in spite of very inclement weather. This year, the committee expects a growing interest, so will limit admission to those who have tickets. Tickets, free of charge, will be given out from the Y. W. C. A., the Y. M. C. A., the Y. M. H. A., the N. A. A. C. P., the churches, the Woman's Club, and the Chamber of Commerce.



Race Relations - 1927  
Meetings, Conferences, etc.,

OBSERVER

JAN 28 1927

## RACE RELATIONS MASS MEETING IS PLANNED FOR

Churches and Organizations  
to Hold Conference in  
Lincoln High.

The Y. W. C. A., including their colored branch, the Y. M. C. A., the Y. W. H. A., the Y. M. H. A., the N. A. A. C. P. (National Association for the Advancement of Colored People) and the churches are co-operating to promote a large mass meeting on "Race Relations," to be held at the Lincoln High School, February 13, at 3 o'clock. The executive committee for this consists of Mrs. William H. Richardson, chairman, and Miss Hazel Krantz from the Y. W. C. A.; Mrs. George Cannon and Mrs. Anna M. Arnold from the House of Friendliness (Colored Branch Y. W. C. A.); Mrs. W. J. La Point, Y. M. C. A.; Sidney Marcus, Y. M. H. A.; Mrs. Pauline Levine, Y. W. H. A.; and Pastor Waters, N. A. A. C. P., met at 7:30 Thursday evening, January 27, and worked out the program. Dr. Channing H. Tobias, a noted negro speaker, will give the only address.

At 8:30 the promotion committee consisting of representatives from the various churches, clubs and groups committed to the purpose of furthering good will among people of different races and creeds met and planned the advertising scheme for the February 13 meeting.

A partial list of this committee is as follows: Mrs. John E. Fairbanks, chairman; Mrs. W. Eugene Hicks, Mrs. W. A. Alexander, Mrs. J. B. Hamilton, Mrs. David Jones, Mrs. L. A. Brower, Rev. and Mrs. W. L. Tucker, Mrs. F. S. Dilts, Rev. and Mrs. C. H. Stanton, Mrs. George Saxton, Miss Bessie Pope, Mrs. Walter McK. Hillas, Miss Ann Armstrong, Mrs. P. Mueller, Mrs. Wilbur Mallillieu, Mrs. Charles Hensen, Mrs. Charles Schmidt, Mrs. C. B. Geyer, Mrs. F. G. Rogers, Mrs. C. H. Meirsheimer, Mrs. Pauline Levine, Mrs. Charles Carrick, Miss Jane Wingates.

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JOURNAL  
JERSEY CITY, N. J.

DEC 19 1927

## WILL MEET TO FORM LEAGUE FOR ALL MEN

Negro Pastor Issues Call for  
Leaders of All Races  
and Creeds.

Organization of a League of Good Will in Jersey City, with the hope that it will grow to national proportions, and enlist the leaders of every race and creed to join its work of promoting the spirit of good by finding the way to better understanding between peoples of different races, religious, political tendencies and economic conditions, will be the purpose of a meeting to be held on Sunday, Jan. 1, at 1 p. m. at Monumental Baptist Church, 116 Lafayette Street.

The call for the meeting, issued yesterday by Rev. William S. Smith, pastor of the church, is the culmination of ten years' study and experiment by the Negro clergyman.

The minister's purpose is simply to invite the leaders in the life in this

city to gather at his church and then turn the meeting over to them to do as they see fit.

"I hope we may find someone to head the movement who is big and powerful enough to lead it to success," Rev. Smith said today in explaining his plan. "If a spirit of interest in the movement could be worked up at the meeting on Jan. 1 temporary officers could be elected and another larger meeting called for early in 1928 in some public building, so that we could be entirely free and divested of any racial, religious or political coloring.

"A white man will undoubtedly be chosen to head the work, but we hope to build up an efficient organization of workers of every denomination and creed. We will be all broth-

ers striving toward the same goal—a civilized basis for ironing out our differences of belief and make-up. Red man, black man, white man, Jew, Presbyterian, Baptist, Democrat, Republican, charwoman and debutante, bank president and day laborer, will work shoulder to shoulder for their common good.

"Our nation is rich in material resources, but we can have no peace with God or with other nations until we make peace between all the differing people of the melting pot within our doors. Men may cry 'Peace, Peace,' but there can be no peace minus the spirit of good will to all men.

"We have a League of Nations, but first we should have a league of all the component peoples of this and other nations."

Rev. Smith for the past ten years has been actively interested in conferences, studies and experiments which brought his call yesterday. Annual conferences have been held at his church in an effort to create better understanding between peoples of different races.

He expects that invitations voiced through the press will attract a sufficient number of leaders in various phases of the city's life to take the work upon their shoulders and carry forward the movement.

"There is no reason to doubt that, if a success can be made here, the movement will take root in other parts of the country and prove to be an aid to our national salvation," he said.

New Jersey.



Race Relations- 1927

Meetings, Conferences, etc.,

## Inter-Racial Conference

By Colored-White Youth

An initial effort of white and colored youth to reach some understanding of the problems of Negro and white relations in this country will be made on Saturday and Sunday, February 12 and 13, when there will be held the Douglass-Lincoln memorial conference. The Saturday session will be held at 2 o'clock at International House, 500 Riverside Drive, and the Sunday session at 3 p. m., Urban League building, 204 West 136th street.

Many interesting discussions are promised. Speakers for the meeting include Devere Allen, editor of the World Tomorrow; Dr. Elaine Locke, editor of the New Negro; Dr. Goodwin Watson of Columbia University; and Augustus Granville Dill of the Crisis. Some of the subjects to be discussed are "What is Social Equality?" "Can Negroes have equal opportunity for social equality?" "Can the Negro be on equal terms of competition in the labor market if looked upon as biologically, culturally or socially inferior?" "Can youth eliminate discriminations against the Negro altogether from their own practices?" "What are the major ways in which an insufficient or faulty knowledge of the Negro can be corrected?" "Is the American system of government based upon the principle of absolute equality as between different races?" "Would a complete application of such a principle be possible?"

The conference is sponsored by the World Youth Alliance, the Young People's Fellowship of St. Philip's Church, and the Intercollegiate Club.

## Race Relations Meet

at Abyssinia Church

Mutual understanding and cooperation are the only forces which will satisfactorily tear down the "walls" of race prejudices. Rev. Henry S. Leiper, associate secretary of the national Congregational Commission on Missions, said Sunday afternoon, at a race relations mass meeting held in Abyssinian Baptist Church, 132 West 136th street. The meeting was held under the auspices of the Harlem League of the Greater New York Federation of Churches.

In a poem on walls, Robert

Frost says that neighbors in most cases have walls between their places only because of tradition.

## To Discuss Aspects of Negro Problem

Inter-racial Conference to Be Held at International House

"Youth and the Negro Problem" will be the theme of the two days' inter-racial conference at the International House, 500 Riverside drive, beginning Saturday afternoon, February 12. The conference is being promoted by the World's Youth Alliance, Young People's Fellowship of St. Philip's Parish, and the Intercollegiate Club.

The opening session of the conference will feature discussions on social equality for the Negro, the intellectual capacity of the Negro, and inter-marriage. At six o'clock there will be an informal dinner, and get-together. In the evening an inter-racial concert will be given by poets, authors, and singers.

The second day's session will be held at the New York Urban League when the discussion will center around "Thinking Into the Problem." Dr. Watson of Columbia University will preside at the Harlem meeting.

The conference will go in a body to the Community Church to hear William Pickens talk on inter-racial problems from an international viewpoint.

New York



Race Relations 1927  
Meetings, Conferences, etc.,  
Down in Carolina

Again North Carolina takes the lead. This time with an Institute of Human Relations at the state university under the auspices of the student Y.M.C.A. For six days the institute dealt realistically with international, racial, and industrial problems. No restrictions were placed on the speakers, who represented very diverse points of view. Included in the list of visiting leaders were James Weldon Johnson, Herbert Adams Gibbons, Will W. Alexander, Alva W. Taylor, James Myers, Arthur Rugh, Professor E. M. Patterson, Cameron Beck, President W. L. Poteat, J. J. Cornelius, and Kirby Page. In addition to two public meetings daily, numerous classes were turned into seminars for the discussion of social questions. Interviews and conferences with various leaders were arranged. For a week the entire university thought and talked about world affairs, industrial life, and racial contacts.

This is one of the things that colleges and universities should be doing throughout the year. But in no section of the country is this true. In the South only a bare beginning has been made. Very few institutions offer courses in international problems. Classes in racial relations are increasing in number, but are still relatively scarce. Many Southern colleges do not offer courses in economics, and in only a few institutions are the social sciences adequately presented.

In its curriculum, as well as in this institute, North Carolina is leading the South. Its president is alert and aggressive, and many of its faculty members are earning national reputation in their respective fields. Not many universities in the South would invite a distinguished Negro like James Weldon Johnson to address its student body as did North Carolina in its historic Memorial Hall.

J. W. JOHNSON HOLDS SEMINARS  
AT UNIVERSITY OF NORTH  
CAROLINA

New York, April 1.—At the recent Human Relations Institute conducted at the University of North Carolina, James Weldon Johnson, Secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, addressed a large audience at the University and conducted a number of regular university classes. Mr. Johnson took charge of six seminars in sociology and English in addition to addressing a general assembly of the

North Carolina

students and of visitors to the con-handled his subject with rare inference in the Memorial Hall of the University. 423-27

In addition to his engagements at the University of North Carolina, Mr. Johnson addressed the colored citizens at Durham and Chapel Hill, and also addressed the interracial student body, composed of members from Randolph-Macon Women's College, Lynchburg College, and Virginia Seminary, under the auspices of a committee at Randolph-Macon. Mr. Johnson also spoke before the students of the North Carolina College for Negroes.

LEADERS DISCUSS  
RACE RELATIONS  
AT UNIV. OF N. C.

Chapel Hill, N. C., March 30.—Race relations, along with international affairs and industrial problems, occupied the earnest attention of the faculty and student body of the University of North Carolina, located here, through the week of March 20-25. The occasion was the first Quadrennial Institute on Human Relations, conducted under the auspices of the College Y. M. C. A. and led by many outstanding authorities on the several subjects discussed.

The speakers on race relations were J. Weldon Johnson, of New York, secretary of the N. A. A. C. P.; W. W. Alexander, of Atlanta, director of the Commission on Interracial Cooperation; Professor N. C. Newbold, supervisor of Negro education in North Carolina; Professor W. C. Jackson, vice president of North Carolina College for Women and chairman of the state interracial committee, and J. J. Cornelius, of India. Each made a distinctive contribution to the program.

Mr. Johnson appeared before many of the classes from day to day, setting forth the contributions that Negroes had made to Ameri-

can music, literature and art. He handled his subject with rare insight and skill and completely won

his auditors. On Friday evening he addressed a great student mass meeting on the American interracial situation, setting forth the fact that the Negro is essentially an American, feels that he is entitled to the rights of citizenship, and expects sooner or later to receive them. "Whether America shall be able to find a way to give him these rights," said the speaker, "will be the ultimate test of this country's democracy." No one on the program was more favorably received or treated with greater courtesy than Mr. Johnson.

W. W. Alexander, in addition to meeting a number of classes, spoke Sunday morning on education and race relations, maintaining that in these days of intimate world relations, education to be effective must teach men of different races to understand and respect each other and to deal fairly one with another. Mr. Newbold told the remarkable story of Negro education in North Carolina; Dr. Jackson spoke on the general subject of race relations, and J. J. Cornelius talked on world aspects of the problem.

Among the speakers on international relations were Kirby Page, Dr. W. L. Poteat, Arthur Rugh, Mr. Cornelius, Dr. Alva W. Taylor and E. M. Patterson, making powerful appeals for international understanding and permanent peace. James Myers, Fred Ringe and Dr. Taylor talked on industry, setting forth the necessity of reshaping our industrial order along more Christian lines.

QUADRENNIAL IN  
N. C. UNIV. ON HU-  
MAN RELATIONS

College Y. M. C. A. Directs  
Meeting; Noted Speakers  
Discuss Natl. Questions

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# DISCUSS PROBLEM OF RACES

Hopeful Talks Heard  
At University Of  
North Carolina

MUCH LIGHT IS SHED

(Special to Journal and Guide)

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## Addresses Student Body

Mr. Johnson appeared before many of the classes from day to day, setting forth the contribution that Negroes had made to American music, literature, and art. He handled his subject with rare insight and skill and completely won his auditors. On Friday evening he addressed a great student mass meeting on the American interracial situation, setting forth the fact that the Negro is essentially an American, feels that he is entitled to the rights of citizenship, and expects sooner or later to receive them. "Whether America shall be able to find a way to give him these rights," said the speaker, "will be the ultimate test of this country's democracy." No one on the program was more favorably received, or treated with greater courtesy than Mr. Johnson.

## W. W. Alexander Speaks

W. W. Alexander, in addition to meeting a number of classes, spoke Sunday morning on education and race relations, maintaining that in these days of intimate world relations, education to be effective must teach men of different races to understand and respect each other and to deal fairly one with another. Mr. Newbold told the remarkable story of Negro education in North Carolina, Dr. Jackson spoke on the general subject of race relations, and J. J. Cornelius talked on world aspects of the problem.

Among the speakers on international relations were Kirby Page, Dr. W. L. Poteat, Arthur Rugh, Mr. Cornelius, Dr. Alva W. Taylor, and E. M. Patterson, making powerful appeals for international understanding and permanent peace. James Myers, Fred Ringe, and Dr. Taylor talked on industry, setting forth the necessity of reshaping our industrial order along more Christian lines.

# WHITE STUDENTS STUDY PROBLEMS BETWEEN GROUPS

Chapel Hill, N. C.—Race relations, along with international affairs and industrial problems, occupied the earnest attention of the faculty and student body of the University of North Carolina located here, through the week of March 20-25. The occasion

was the first Quadriennial Institute on Human Relations, conducted under the auspices of the College Y.M.C.A. and led by many outstanding authorities on the several subjects discussed.

The speakers on race relations were J. Weldon Johnson of New York, secretary of the N.A.A.C.P.; W. W. Alexander of Atlanta, Director of the Commission on Interracial Co-operation; Prof. W. C. Newbold, supervisor of Negro Education in North Carolina; Prof. W. C. Jackson, vice-president of North Carolina College for Women and chairman of the State Inter-Racial Committee; and J. J. Cornelius of India. Each made a distinctive contribution to the program.

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# State Negro Welfare Work Has Nation-Wide Interest

WELDON JOHNSON, N. C. NEWS

MAY 13 1927

Mrs. Frances Renfrow Doak, of Raleigh, Describes Progress In Address on "Race Relationship in North Carolina," At Close of Friends Missionary Meeting

"Because of its remarkable progress, negro welfare work in North Carolina now is attracting national interest," declared Mrs. Frances Renfrow Doak, of Raleigh, who was the principal speaker last night at the closing session of the mid-year conference of Woman's Foreign Missionary union, North Carolina Yearly Meeting of Friends, which convened for two days at the Asheboro Street Friends church.

Mrs. Doak has been active in negro welfare work and her subject was "Race Relationship in North Carolina." She interestingly traced the history of negro welfare work in the state, North Carolina being the first southern state to take up this work, and showed the progress the state has made in negro education. She paid high tribute to Charles B. Aycock, former governor and noted educator.

The conference opened Wednesday afternoon with interesting reports and addresses and reconvened Thursday morning with the day being given over to addresses on various lines of missionary endeavor. In the afternoon the delegates were taken to the stadium where they witnessed the school children's pageant, "Children of Old Carolina." Following the viewing of this spectacle they were entertained at a picnic supper and then assembled in the evening at the final session.

Mrs. Doak's address was followed by a message delivered by Samuel L. Haworth, who spoke on "The Missionary Motive." Mr. Haworth was brief in his message touching slightly but interestingly on several angles of missionary work.

In speaking on race relationship, Mrs. Doak said the subject was broad and that she would only talk of the negro problem. She described the wonderful strides being made in negro education in the state, using figures to show that from 1921 to 1925 the state had expended \$18,000,000 on negro education. She said the state now has 1,465 negro teachers and 65,000 students. She said she did not consider this adequate, no more than is the present development in white education, but it was to be hoped the good work would continue to expand.

She also spoke of the progress made by the negroes of the state in religion, and of the many churches and large Sunday school classes supported by negroes. She gave special emphasis to the negro welfare work, in which she said North Carolina has taken the lead and is so far in advance of other states that she has attracted national interest.

These many developments of the negro, she said, have done much to bring about better race relationship. "In my honest opinion," she de-

clared, "the pride of the race, brought on by education and the co-operation of the white people, has destroyed the negro problem in North Carolina. I believe the time is coming when the negro will be just as proud to be black as coal as we are to be lily white."

People of the state, she said, are rapidly coming to think of North Carolina as God's country, not the white man's country. "I hope it will not be long," she said, "when the other races of the world will realize and know that in North Carolina is established the kingdom of heaven on earth."



## Race Relations-1927

Meetings, Conferences, etc.,

### INTERRACIAL CONFERENCE HELD AT ELON

Professor Weaver of A. & T. Col-  
lege Addresses Student  
Volunteers

ELON COLLEGE IS A  
SOUTHERN WHITE SCHOOL

The Speaker is Phi Beta Kappa  
From Williams and Master  
From Harvard

On February 18, 19 and 20 one of  
the most interesting inter-racial con-  
ferences in the history of North Caro-  
lina was held at Elon College, a white  
institution. Student volunteers from  
every part of the State gathered to  
discuss the subject of Foreign Mis-  
sions, and to simplify the various  
campus problems. "God is Love"  
was accepted as the motto of the  
conference, and as the stimulus for  
a better understanding among the  
races of the earth.

Prominent speakers lectured on  
conditions and religious problems in  
Africa, China, Armenia, and Japan.  
By no means the least interesting  
section of the conference program  
was the afternoon devoted to Negro  
speakers. President David D. Jones  
of Bennett College, the principal  
speaker, presented the case of the  
colored people in a stirring address  
and thereby made a deep impression  
upon the assembly. He was followed  
by the colored representative on the  
student volunteer committee, Mr.  
Jackson, a junior at Livingstone  
College, Salisbury, N. C. Mr. Jack-  
son presented an interesting outline  
of the various fields in which his race  
is demanding recognition.

Without being previously notified,  
the master of ceremonies called on  
Mr. Weaver, professor of English,  
A. and T. College, to address the  
conference. Mr. Weaver, a graduate  
of Williams College, a wearer of the  
Phi Beta Kappa key, and a Master  
of Arts from Harvard University,

gave a brief history of Negro achieve-  
ment and concluded with an ardent  
appeal for racial equality of oppor-  
tunity. Many favorable comments  
were made regarding the address of  
the young educator.

In spite of some unfortunate inci-  
dents at the conference, we believe  
that much has been accomplished  
there. The fifteen Negro delegates  
representing Shaw, Livingstone,  
North Carolina College, Bennett, St.  
Augustine, and A. and T., were emi-  
nently qualified to fill their positions,  
and took an active part in the pro-  
cedure. The multiplication of such  
meetings in the South will inevitably  
bring the races to a better under-  
standing and pave the way to a uni-  
versal recognition of the Negro, not  
as a benighted creature, nor as an  
alien dependent, but as a man.

### GREENSBORO

N. C.

ISSUE OF

## State Negro Welfare Work Has Nation-Wide Interest

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## RACE PROBLEM DISCUSSED BY AUTHORITIES

N. Carolina U. Holds  
Week's Institute

Chapel Hill, N. C., March 23.—Lead-  
ing authorities on human relations in  
international affairs, race and indus-  
try, were gathering here Saturday,  
March 23, to take part in the human  
relations institute which convened  
here Sunday morning, March 20, and  
continued through Friday.

The institute, held under auspices  
of the Y. M. C. A. at the University  
of North Carolina, as the first pro-  
gram of its kind to be arranged here,  
is planned as a quadrennial feature.  
All sessions were open to the public.

Speakers for the program included  
James Weldon Johnson of the N. A.  
A. C. P.; N. C. Newbold; Dr. W. L.  
Poteat, president of Wake Forest col-  
lege, on "International Relations and  
War"; Kirby Page, editor of The  
World Tomorrow, on "The Meaning  
of the Cross in Modern Life"; Dr. W.  
W. Alexander, executive secretary of  
the southern interracial commission,  
on "Christianity and Race"; Dr. Alva  
W. Taylor, secretary of the board of  
research and welfare, on "Have We  
a Case Against Mexico?"



Race Relations-1927

Meetings, Conferences etc.

WILMINGTON

NORTH CAROLINA

### RACIAL RELATIONS

North Carolina, more than any other southern state, has progressed in the matter of racial relations, Lt. Lawrence A. Oxley, director of the division of Negro work of the North Carolina state board of charities and public welfare, told the Philadelphia Yearly meeting of Friends.

Lt. Oxley, who has won acclaim for his work among his race in North Carolina, was one of the principal speakers before the Friends meeting.

"In all interracial endeavors the method of approach to the subject is most important, our willingness to co-operate in a program of organized good will, and the spirit of mutual helpfulness must be ever present," he said, continuing:

"An intelligent knowledge and understanding of each race's ideals and aspirations is absolutely necessary for the successful promotion of any worthwhile program of interracial co-operation; that co-operation implies operating together; each mindful of the full interests of the other.

"In times such as these in which we live when all around us we see conditions opening to a world gone mad more than ever is a trained, consecrated leadership needed among all peoples.

"On the upward path the negro can only advance as far as he can walk alone; and he can do for his own permanent good only that for which he can develop self-responsibility.

"North Carolina perhaps more than any other state in the south has made greater progress in the matter of race relations—and this because North Carolina has been fortunate in her leaders—among both leaders."

### Mott's Camp Meeting.

To the Editor of The Observer:

People go to bowls to see the races, to diamonds to witness ball games, to courts to enjoy tennis, to arenas to see bull fights. They see what they go to see. What do folks go to camp meeting for? I attended Mott's Grove camp meeting Sunday, and listened to one of the finest sermons I have ever heard, delivered at the 11 o'clock service. When he began there were about 350 people, colored and white, under the big arbor, but when he finished there were five or six hundred worshipers under the arbor and several hundred standing around. I estimate that more than 1,000 heard this sermon. More than twice as many heard this sermon than the one at the 11 o'clock service at Rock Springs. The reaction and response of the colored audience was wonderful.

The subject of the discourse was "Christian Vision," for which mankind must "pay the price." The discourse was illustrated by references to Shakespeare, Napoleon, Bryan, and Jesus Christ. Only love and service were emphasized. There was no communism, no race prejudice, and no racial or sect hatreds.

Mott's Grove, 10 acres, was given to the negroes about 30 years ago for a camp meeting place by Dr. J. J. Mott, and is at Terrell, only a short distance from Rehoboth, where Bishop Asbury first held camp meetings, about 1790. This camp ground is constructed like Rock Springs. It lacks the big spring but outranks the white folks' camp meeting in Christian enthusiasm.

Of the 40,000 white people attending Rock Springs not over 500 heard the 11 o'clock sermon, while at Mott's more than 1,000 out of an attendance of 5,000 worshipped. I went in to hear the singing especially, but the preacher held me through his entire sermon.

More than 1,000 white people attended this Sunday meeting. The order was as perfect as the worship was Christian. Eating stands were near by, and colored photographers were further away making souvenir pictures for whites and blacks. More than 1,000 automobiles were parked on the grounds.

Everybody who has ever heard a real Christian sermon will go miles to hear another. Our people, white and black, love good preaching, but despise bigotry and hate in the pulpit. There are four camp grounds, Rock Springs, Ball's Creek, Tucker's Grove, and Mott's Grove within a radius of about 10 miles in east Lincoln and Catawba at which the total attendance this year, if next Sunday is a good day, will be around 100,000. Our people believe in the principles of Christianity. The attendance has outgrown the capacity of the arbors from 50 to 100 times. The vast crowds that go to camp grounds cannot be accommodated. For instance, if Rock Springs had a stadium that would seat 50,000 people and a real Christian preacher and orator, and old-time music, I venture to assert

that it would be filled on Sunday, and the same may be said of other camp grounds proportionately.

BREVARD NIXON.

Charlotte, Aug. 23.

North Carolina.



Race Relations - 1927  
Meetings, Conferences, etc.,

BLADE  
TOLEDO, O.

FEB 12 1927

## Colored Bishop Is Here for Series of Meetings

**"Race Relations Sunday" Observance to Be  
Followed by Series of Conferences;  
Will Exchange Pulpits.**

Bishop George C. Clement, chairman of the race relations commission of the Federal Council of Churches and administrative head of the fifth district of the African Methodist Episcopal Zion church, Louisville, will be in Toledo Sunday and Monday for a series of church and race relations meetings in observance of "Race Relations Sunday."

He will preach in Collingwood Avenue Presbyterian church in the morning on "Meeting the Needs of the Multitude;" at 4 P. M. in Frederick Douglass community center on "The Christian Approach in Race Relations" and in the evening in Grace Presbyterian church.

Six churches have arranged for exchange of pulpits Sunday in observance of the day, according to plans adopted by the race relations committee of the Toledo Council of Churches, headed by Dr. B. F. McWilliams of Third Baptist church.

In these morning services the Rev. B. F. McWilliams of Third Baptist and the Rev. Paul G. Macy of Washington Congregational church will exchange; the Rev. C. J. Johnson of Braden M. E. and Rev. Harlan M. Frost of Second Baptist church, and the Rev. C. B. Gahagen of Rosewood Avenue Presbyterian and the Rev. C. A. Ward of Grace Presbyterian.

The program will be continued Monday with Bishop Clement speaking before the Rotary club on "The Measure of the City." He will address the Methodist ministers' meeting at 10 A. M.; hold a conference with white and colored girls in the Y. W. C. A. at 4 P. M., and at 8 P. M. hold a conference with colored young people in St. Paul's A. M. E. Zion church.

Will Lecture Here



Walter Gran, Chicago, blind lecturer, will speak in Messiah Lutheran church Sunday at 4 P. M. and in Glenwood Lutheran church at 7:30 P. M.

## White Superiority Of Races Unfounded Says Prof. A. C. Cole

**Slave System Is Discussed Before Interracial Council**

By Bernard Young, Jr.  
COLUMBUS, O., April 21.—"Nativism, originally strong only among the conservatives, came to appeal to the masses when dressed up in the form of a secret, ritualistic political society which concealed even the identity of its name. The hocus pocus of ritualism made its appeal to the people of that day in the same way that it does today in secret fraternal organizations and college fraternities and sororities."

So declared Professor Arthur C. Cole in speaking at the Ohio Union before the Interracial Council on the topic, "The Historian's Approach Toward Race Problems in American History."

"The viewpoint of the historian, continued Professor Cole, 'is what are the facts and what is their significance. History has no place for moral conclusions or generalizations. We must first define history and emphasize the objective, scientific interpretation. In history there is no right or wrong in the moral sense."

"There is no one good, bad, or better race; there is no applicable standard which allows us to say any race is chosen. The historian recognizes man as an uncritical being, with powerful, overwhelming passions and prejudices. But the historian himself must face the facts, for sound racial relations can come only with mutual understanding."

Of racial and other problems he declared, "We can define and understand, but we cannot solve racial problems of any race in any country. Panaceas become vanishing, useless things. Amelioration must be the immediate end, if no solution is obtainable."

In regard to the former enslavement of Negroes, Professor Cole asserted, "I would like to say that there is not and never can be any moral justification for slavery anywhere. But as a historian facing the facts, my consideration is that under the conditions that existed in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries slavery justified itself in America."

He affirmed, however, that the slave system neither allowed nor taught initiative nor enterprise, and that it became economically unsound in our complex society, just as it was an economic necessity two centuries ago.

COLUMBUS, O.

Ohio State Lantern  
APR 15 1927

## WHITE SUPERIORITY OF RACES UNFOUNDED, SAYS PROF. A. C. COLE

**History Instructor Raps  
Nativistic Movement  
in America.**

**"Yellow Peril" and Slave System Discussed Before Interracial Council.**

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He affirmed, however, that the slave system neither allowed nor taught initiative nor enterprise, and that it became economically unsound in our complex society, just as it was an economic necessity two centuries ago.

There was and is no basis for a fear of the so-called yellow peril, Professor Cole pointed out, if consideration is given the facts regarding the relatively negligible number of Japanese and Chinese in America.



# RACE PREJUDICE IS DEPLORED BY DR. ALEXANDER

both." This was the beginning of one of the most brilliant and common-sense arguments against race-prejudice ever heard in this city. Dr. Alexander, who is a student of interracial affairs, related the change of attitude toward the Negro since the war.

Cleveland, Ohio, July 13.—(By the Associated Negro Press.)—Speaking before the convention of Christian Endeavor Workers, Tuesday evening, Dr. Will W. Alexander, of the Southern Interracial Commission, Atlanta, Georgia, pointed out that "You can have race prejudice or you can have Jesus, but you cannot have both."

This was the beginning of one of the most brilliant and common-sense arguments against race-prejudice ever heard in this city. Dr. Alexander, who is student of interracial affairs, related the change of attitude toward the Negro since the war. He told of how banquets were tendered Negro soldiers when they went to camp and how upon their return from the battlefield of France they were met with announcements that the Ku-Klux Klan had been revived and ordered to take off the uniforms of their country.

With many in the audience who had received rebuffs after offering their lives for democracy, Dr. Alexander defined democracy in its various applications. "For instance," said the doctor, "the fair treatment accorded the Negro upon his entrance in the war was democracy as he saw it and to the members of the Ku-Klux Klan their tirades against the Negro constitute democracy, but the ideal democracy is and should be based upon Christianity."

## Dr. Will Alexander Scores Prejudice

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Race Relations 1927

Pennsylvania

Meetings, Conferences, etc.,  
Eighth Point, N. C. Enterprise

## Interracial Meeting Plans to Continue Racial Co-operation

By THOMAS L. DABNEY.

MAY 13 1927  
STATE AHEAD IN  
RACIAL QUESTION,  
SAYS LIEUT. OXLEY

### North Carolina Welfare Worker Addresses Philadelphia Meet of Friends

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 13 (AP)—North Carolina, more than any other southern state, has progressed in the matter of racial relations, Lt. Lawrence A. Oxley, director of the division of negro work of the North Carolina State board of charities and public welfare, told the Philadelphia Yearly Meeting of Friends here tonight. Lieut. Oxley, who has won acclaim for his work among his race in North Carolina, was one of the principal speakers before the Friends meeting.

"In all inter-racial endeavors the method of approach to the subject is most important, our willingness to co-operate in a program of organized good will, and the spirit of mutual helpfulness must be ever present," he said, continuing:

"An intelligent knowledge and understanding of each race's ideals and aspirations is absolutely necessary for the successful promotion of any worthwhile program of inter-racial co-operation; that co-operation implies operating together, each mindful of the full interests of the other.

"In times such as these in which we live, when all around us we see conditions pointing to a world gone mad, more than ever is trained, consecrated leadership needed among all peoples.

"On the upward path the negro can only advance as far as he can walk alone; and he can do for his own permanent good only that for which he can develop self-responsibility.

"North Carolina perhaps more than any other state in the south has made greater progress in the matter of race relations—and this because North Carolina has been fortunate in her leaders—among the races."

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 8.—"The American Negro Labor Congress has definitely resolved to use its organized strength to foster good will and amity between the races," declared A. Warren, secretary of the Philadelphia Council, American Negro Labor Congress, in welcoming delegates and friends to the Inter-racial Conference last Friday at the Southwest Y. W. C. A. of this city. Warren gave a brief survey of recent developments between the races in the north and south as a result of Negro migration. Commenting on the effect of Negro migration, Warren said that "as a result of this new wave of Negro migration race prejudice has been increasing thruout the north."

#### Discussed Lynching.

The Interracial Conference, which was arranged by the Philadelphia Council, American Negro Labor Congress, consisted of two sessions. The afternoon session was devoted to a general discussion of race antagonism and lynching and new fields for interracial cooperation. 11-9-27

At the close of the afternoon session three resolutions were passed: one condemning editors for their wilful and gross misrepresentation of the Negro with reference to crime and urging that newspapers be truthful in reporting news pertaining to the Negro; the second resolution commended the Pennsylvania Federation of Labor for its recent stand against race discrimination in trade unions and urged that the Central Labor Union of Philadelphia and the various Internationals begin at once to organize Negro workers; the third resolution condemned segregation of the races and urged that the state superintendent of public instruction and the Philadelphia school authorities take measures to curb the spread of segregation in the public schools.

#### Employers Cause Riot.

The evening session was devoted to a general discussion of race friction

and race riots in the north and organized labor and the Negro. Commenting on the race riot at Carteret, New Jersey, in May, 1926, Richard B. Moore, national organizer of the American Negro Labor Congress, stated that here "we had a clear example of the promotion of race prejudice as a result of employers pitting one race against another."

One of the practical accomplishments of the conference was the selection of a permanent Interracial Committee to continue the essential work of interracial cooperation in matters of common interest to both races. This committee will select a sub-committee on interracial labor relations so that the specific problems of the masses of the two races may receive adequate attention.

#### Many Groups Represented.

Among others the following persons attended the conference: Miss Helen Mallory of the Fellowship for Reconciliation, Miss Mary H. Ingham, Mrs. Emley C. P. Longstreth and Miss Margaret H. Shearman of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, Harold L. Pilgrim and John G. Temple of the Mutual Association of Postal Employees, Robert A. Heckert, Archie Coleman and Miss Clara Gruenberg of the Ethical Culture Society, Miss Margaret E. Jones of the American Friends Service Committee, P. T. Lau of the Hands Off China Conference, Ernest Koshineg of the Hosiery Workers' Union, Miss Edith L. Christenson of the Women's Trade Union League, Richard B. Moore, national organizer of the A. N. L. C., O. Huiswoud, district organizer of the A. N. L. C., V. F. Calverton, editor Modern Quarterly, A. J. and Mrs. Rose Carey, K. M. Whitten, Miss Rosa L. Watson, Mrs. Deshields, Mrs. Clara Thomas, Miss Anna Fernypacker, Miss Ellen Cape, Dr. Helen Murphy, Miss Charlotte Jones, S. Stanley of the Machinists' Union and T. K. Kauffman.



Race Relations - 1927  
Meetings, Conferences, etc.

## NEGRO SCHOOL HEAD SEES CLASH PENDING TO OVERTHROW WHITE WORLD DOMINION

### Nashville Negro Tells of Plans at Belgian Parley For All Colored Races

(From Nashville Tennessean)

Knoxville, Tenn., February 15.—An imminent crisis between the solidified forces of the colored races of the world and the white race was predicted by O. E. Hailey, Nashville, superintendent of the only Negro theological seminary in the world, before the Baptist Ministers' Association today.

"Within the next few weeks," he said, "representatives from every colored race in the world, including the yellow man, the black man, and all other colored races will assemble in Brussels, Belgium, to enter protest against the white leadership of the world."

"The colored races have 900,000,000 inhabitants and the white race is 500,000,000 strong."

"What shall we do with the United States?" was the subject at conclaves of two racial conferences recently, Hailey said. One was a Pan-American conference held in Japan in June, and the other was a session of Central Americans.

The speaker was emphatic in his condemnation of miscegenation. Adultery is in the same class as murder in the sight of God, he said. "I have seen at least 5,000 mulattoes and I have never found one whose mother was a white woman. The white man's violation of chastity is the direct cause of every mulatto I have ever seen."

## Tennessee Inter-Racial Convention

Meetings Held in Central Y.  
M. C. A. Building

GENERAL SECRETARY BURTON WITH PRESIDENT HALE AND SEC'Y CLAY

Members of the Interracial Committee of Tennessee held their annual meeting in the Nashville Y. M. C. A. Building, Wednesday of this week. A large number of the Commission throughout the state was programed for the attendance, among them being: Mr. Sterling Fort and Dr. R. C. Clarksville; Prof. M. Morrison, Dyersburg; Mr. A. M. Lobbys and Rev. W. L. Vernado, Jackson; Rev. C. E. James, Brownsville; Miss Sue Powers, Memphis; Dr. John L. Hill and Mrs. M. L. Crosthwaite, Nashville; Prof. W. S.

Young, Springfield; Mrs. Ross Wood, Lewisburg; Mr. A. A. Adams, Lebanon; Prof. C. L. McAllister and Dr. L. L. Patton, Chattanooga; Dr. G. W. Franklin, Rogersville; Mr. A. E. Markham, Nashville; W. L. Headrick, State Welfare Director and others.

In the advanced information reaching Nashville from Mr. Burton, the secretary, he covered a great deal of ground and much good matter which was of importance to the entire state was contained in the forecast, which now becomes available for printing Mr. Burton said:

"Interracial cooperation, in Tennessee, for the year 1926, made steady progress. It has functioned in the promotion of justice through local interracial leaders, and through various organizations whose activities touch upon the Tennessee field.

It has not, however, been free from discouragement. The fair name of the

State, along with a number of others, was marred by the lynching of a colored man near Dover, Stewart County, on October 8, 1925. A mob formed at night and forced the sheriff to deliver into their hands this prisoner who was confined in the county jail, at Dover. He was accused of murdering a white farmer, but his guilt had not been established in the courts. He was taken a few miles out of town and lynched while praying and pleading for mercy at the hands of the mob. As yet no one has been brought to trial in this case.

There is no local interracial committee in Stewart County, the colored population is comparatively small, and in the days of organization of the Movement, this County was not organized.

There is a growing sentiment of horror for cruelty in all of its forms, and it is becoming more and more unpopular in the public mind, and it is hoped that the day is near at hand when such exhibitions as the Dover lynching are at end within the Commonwealth.

Reports of sheriffs from over the State indicate that the colored population cooperate with officers of the law on a parity with the white race, and should be afforded equal protection.

Progress is being made along educational lines, school terms lengthened, salaries slightly increased, several new buildings erected and old ones repaired, but according to reports of a majority of county superintendents of public instruction, there are large numbers of old school buildings in bad physical condition, and salaries of teachers, in a number of cases, too low.

It is encouraging to note that the State Department of Public Instruction, with a large number of county departments, are pursuing liberal policies in improving the educational situation among the colored people. The year just closed was one of the best in improvements in this department.

To Secretary R. E. Clay of the Colored Division, who is now serving as Rosenwald School Agent for Tennessee, much credit is due for his untiring, fair and conservative labors in behalf of Negro education and better understanding between the races. He has stirred scores of communities of his

Tennessee.

people to action in the interest of education, putting them to work raising money in private subscriptions to meet public funds in the erection of Rosenwald school houses many of which were completed this year, and now sufficient to house one-third of colored scholastic population of State.

The state Normal College, at Nashville, is now having added to its present equipment three new building costing approximately three hundred thousand dollars, the result of interracial effort before the last Legislature of Tennessee. The Secretary and others appeared before the legislative committee in behalf of the appropriation, about one-half of which come from private sources. With these new buildings State Normal College will be one of the best equipped educational institutions in the South.

## Gov. Peay to Address Race Meet

Nashville, Tenn., July 4.—Governor Austin Peay, and a host of prominent white and colored leaders from throughout the state, will be in attendance at the eighth annual meeting of the Interracial league, which will be held at A. & I. State College July 21, 22. Indications from correspondence already received show that this will be the largest attended meeting ever held by the group. Reports from the delegates about the achievements of the league in the several communities and counties will be among the special features.

President W. J. Hale, of A. & I. State College, is president of the league, and Hon. R. E. Clay, state Rosenwald agent, is the executive secretary. Hon. J. E. Burton, Interracial secretary of Tennessee, Alabama and Missouri, is co-operating with the officers of the league in arranging a program to emphasize the spirit of Racial understanding and mutual good will. **INTER-RACIAL LEAGUE MEETS**

Nashville, July 29.—The eighth annual session of the state Interracial league got under way here today at the state agricultural and industrial college for Negroes.

Prominent speakers were scheduled to detail the interracial achievements of the past year.

## INTER-RACIAL

## MEETING OVER

Officers for Nineteen Hundred Twenty Seven-Eight

After spending two busy days out at the A. & I. State College the Inter-Racial League's annual Convention came to a close last week-end only after subjects dealing with the vital interests of the relation of the two races had been discussed by men of power and influence. Welcome addresses were delivered by the local citizens, after President W. J. Hale, of the school, and of the League, had called the meeting to order and presented the citizens of prominence who themselves have evidenced their interest in the need of such an organization, by the constant work they have put over from time to time, and the amount of sacrifice they have made in keeping the organization functioning.

The Ex-Secretary, Mr. Burton, and the Secretary of the Colored Division, Mr. R. E. Clay, gave a full report of their respective work, as they have travelled constantly over the state, making nearly every county from Bristol on the East to Memphis on the West. The general sessions were held in the Chapel of the State College. Special arrangements were made so that the large body of teachers attending the summer school would get the benefit of the lectures and addresses delivered before the League by men of experience and prominence.

There was no change in the officials of the organization, and very little change in the members of the Executive Committee who will be charged with the responsibility of the carrying on of the work for the next twelve months.

Officers for 1927-28 were named as follows: W. J. Hale, president; J. A. Lester, vice president; J. D. Burton and R. E. Clay, secretaries; J. C. Napier, treasurer; Mrs. Frances Pierce, director of the women's division, and George W. Gore, Jr., publicity director.

Mrs. Francis Grimes' talk on "How to Get the Right Kind of Publicity" was enthusiastically received. Other







## Meetings, Conferences, etc.

The phenomenal growth of our State College in particular and our state-wide educational program in general has been made possible because of the tireless and Herculean efforts of President W. J. Hale. We find it difficult to accord him the honor and recommendation due him because of his service. We, therefore, recommend that the New College Women's Dormitory, on the campus be named "Hale Hall", in honor of Pres. W. J. Hale, the founder of the institution.

We desire to express our appreciation for the courteous and prompt consideration and compliance with requests for improvements in facilities on the railroads operating in the state.

The relentless efforts of the courts of our state in bringing about the punishment of men charged with the most atrocious crimes are to be commended and indicate a tendency making toward equal justice for all men in our law.

The passing of Judge H. F. Vile, eminent jurist of Hawkins county, Chairman of the Interracial Commission of that county, and member of the State Interracial League, is greatly deplored. His passing takes from the ranks of the inter-racial proponents one of the most enthusiastic and able leaders who rendered great service of good during his life time. It is recommended that the Interracial League go on record as greatly deploring his loss.

Respectfully submitted,

W. L. PORTER, Chairman,

BISHOP I. B. SCOTT,

REV. A. L. DEMONDS,

PROF. W. R. LAWSON,

PROF. C. L. M'ALLISTER,

Committee on Findings.

## Bishop Scott Appears

Negroes are provided for by Tennessee institutions just as white people with one exception. That exception is the lack of a home for feeble minded. He promised his utmost influence to see that provisions were made for such unfortunates.

Bishop I. B. Scott delivered a strong message, praising the value of interracial cooperation.

## RACE COMMITTEE IN CHATTANOOGA IS REORGANIZED

### Tennessee Interracial Body Now Has Strong Personnel

Chattanooga, Tenn., Oct. 18.—Reorganization of the local interracial committee, with an unusually strong and representative personnel on both sides, was accomplished here a few days ago, and the new committee has already entered earnestly upon its work. It is headed by former Mayor T. C. Thompson, with Dr. L. L. Patton as chairman of the colored section, L. M. Thomas and G. W. Franklin, vice chairmen; A. M. Pennybacker and Rev. J. B. Barber, secretaries, and W. J. Dodge, treasurer.

The reorganization was accomplished at a meeting attended by about forty people. The membership of the new committee, composed of about the same number, was so chosen as to represent all the more important civic, religious, commercial and industrial organizations of the city, including the Chamber of Commerce and the Manufacturers' Association. Two meetings a month will be held.

On recommendation of Rev. J. B. Barber and G. W. Franklin, of the colored section, the following were adopted as the committee's immediate objectives: Better living

conditions, including housing and streets; closer and more sympathetic working contacts between the races; and an aggressive campaign in behalf of law observance and good citizenship. The first guns in the law and order campaign were fired by the leading colored pastors on Sunday, October 2, in able sermons on Christian citizenship and respect for law.

In the early days of the interracial movement, the Chattanooga committee was a valuable factor in the improvement of interracial attitudes and conditions. In view of its extraordinary and representative personnel it is believed that the new committee has before it a future of great usefulness.

### Seek Better Travel Conditions in South

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Dec. 15.—At a meeting of the Interracial Commission of Eastern Tennessee at Maryville College in its first fall meeting efforts for better conditions of travel for colored passengers on railroads of the South were urged.

A resolution was passed directing the secretary to write to other interracial commissions of the South asking their support and co-operation in an effort to effect this purpose.

The commission is composed of representatives of Knoxville College, Maryville College, Morristown College and the University of Tennessee.

12/17/27



Race Relations - 1927

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DALLAS, TEX.

Times

NOV 26 1926

## NEGRO RACE FORUM TOPIC

MRS. JESSIE DANIEL AMES TO  
TAKE PLATFORM  
SUNDAY

Mrs. Jessie Daniel Ames of Georgetown will speak on the progress of the negro race at the Open Forum in the city hall auditorium Sunday at 3 o'clock.

Preceding her address the Aida club, a choral society of colored singers, will present a program, directed by Portia Pittman. This will be the third appearance of the Aida club at the forum, their previous performances having met an enthusiastic reception.

Mrs. Jessie Daniel Ames is widely known throughout the South. A native Southern woman, she has been a recognized leader in civic and social welfare. For a number of years she was president of the

Texas League of Women Voters and has had an important voice in national affairs. For the past three years Mrs. Ames has been secretary of the Texas commission for inter-racial co-operation, associated with all-Southern commission, whose headquarters are in Atlanta.

In this capacity she has had a valuable influence in establishing groups of citizens in many cities of the state who serve to create better understandings between the races.

Her address will be followed by the usual discussion by the audience.

### THE STAR OF COLUMBIA MOVEMENT

Recently the editor of The Informer was invited to attend a local conference held under the auspices of the Star of Columbia, a so-called interracial movement projected and sponsored by J. E. Finney (white) of Dallas, the invitation to attend said conference being tendered this editor by Newman Dudley, Jr., one of our warmest and best friends.

In extending the invitation to this editor, Mr. Dudley stated that he had been requested to invite twelve prominent Negro men and twelve leading Negro women to this interracial conference. and that Dr. J. L. Gross (white), retired Baptist minister, would bring a similar number of whites to the meeting.

While the colored representation was fairly good at said conference, the white end was not so strong numerically, and thus this editor began to wonder why the whites did not attend the meeting as contemplated, and then we began to make an investigation to see what the movement really was, and "what it was all about."

During our recent visit to Austin we secured a certified copy of the charter granted the three white incorporators, viz: J. E. Finney, 5912 Lindell Street, Dallas, Texas; J. V. Norvell, 1115 Waverly Avenue, Dallas, Texas, and Troy M. Ogilvie, 1115 Waverly Avenue, Dallas, Texas; and to our utter surprise and astonishment we discovered that the movement had been largely misrepresented to our people, both in Houston and Texas.

Certain colored leaders of the movement have publicly stated that three of the original incorporators were Negroes, and that the Star of Columbia was an organization for promoting better relations between the white and colored races in Texas and the South; that its membership was recruited from both races, and that some of the most prominent white citizens of the Lone Star state held memberships in this organization.

However, even a casual glance at the papers of incorporation discloses the fact that the organization is not an inter-racial movement per se, but a commercial undertaking; being a private corporation capitalized at \$35,000, fully paid with cash and service by the three white incorporators (Finney, Norvell and Ogilvie); exacting and demanding both joining fees and monthly dues, just like any other fraternal organization, with a bevy of high-sounding titles for the various officers of the organization, both "national" and "tribal."

The following excerpts are taken from the papers of incorporation:

"1st. The name of this organization is 'THE STAR OF COLUMBIA INCORPORATED.'

"2nd. The purpose for which it is formed is the support of a benevolent, charitable and educational undertaking, AMONG THE NEGROES ONLY, to be known as the 'State of Columbia,' as set out in prospectus hereto attached.

"3rd. The place where the business is to transacted is at Dallas in Dallas County, Texas,

"4th. The term for which it is to exist is 50 years.

"5th. The number of directors shall be not more than seven

Texas.

and the following three directors shall be the directors for the ensuing year and said directors may at their option increase their number to seven, if they shall elect to do so. The names and post-office addresses of said directors are as follows:

J. E. Finney, 5912 Lindell Street, Dallas, Texas

J. V. Norvell, 1115 Waverly Avenue, Dallas, Texas

Troy M. Ogilvie, 1115 Waverly Avenue, Dallas, Texas

"6th. The amount of capital stock is \$35,000.00 divided into 350 shares of \$100.00 each, all of which capital stock has been subscribed and fully paid as set out by the affidavit attached hereto."

We also read the certificate from the secretary of state of Texas, declaring that the "foregoing is a true and correct copy of the charter of 'The Star of Columbia Incorporated,'" same being issued under date of March 22, 1927; while another certificate from the state department as of April 6, 1927, avers that "the foregoing is a true and correct copy of the affidavit of the charter of 'The Star of Columbia Incorporated,'" etc.

Having published this much out of the record, the query naturally arises, Why would the promoters and founders of this organization attempt to classify it as an interracial movement?

Doesn't it appear to every rationally and reasonably minded person that this organization is purely one for profits to its incorporators and founders, and that it is nothing more or less than a scheme to make money out of our people?

HOW CAN ANY MOVEMENT BE INTERRACIAL WHICH STATES IN ITS CHARTER THAT ITS ACTIVITIES SHALL BE "AMONG NEGROES ONLY"?

Why would any supposed interracial movement resort to joining fees and membership dues, and throw open its doors to every person who qualifies by paying the entrance fee and monthly dues?

Can any interracial movement really function and accomplish anything worthwhile that does not restrict and limit its membership?

Why incorporate an interracial movement and place it on a purely fraternal-commercial basis?

If the Star of Columbia is such a wonderful movement for interracial amity and goodwill, why shroud in secrecy its supposed and reputed white membership in the various localities?



# Industrial Opportunity and Civic Co-operation are Demands of Negroes Says Interracial Workers

Representatives who attended the State Interracial meeting here last week are unanimous in acclaiming it the most successful in all of the history of the movement in Texas. In point of attendance and in interest manifested in the work of improving the relations between the races it far surpassed any previous meeting. The meetings were held in The City Temple for the greater part and representative persons of both races from all sections of the state were in attendance.

The keynote of the expressions of the Negro members were to the effect that the needs of the Negro in his fight for more efficiency included industrial opportunity and civic cooperation to a larger extent. With these aids from his white neighbors he will be able to contribute more largely to the welfare of the communities of which he is a part. Other discussions were of a special nature and they included health, employment, lynchings, segregation and the racial troubles which have grown out of them within recent months. The special interests of the committee for the next year will be railroad accommodations for Negroes and a statewide study of health conditions and measures for their improvement.

## Speech of Prof. H. T. Davis Called

### Keynote of Meeting

Although there were many interesting and carefully prepared speeches dealing with the various phases of the problems of Negroes in the cities of the state, the most interesting from the standpoint of a new point of view delivered by the Negro members was that of Prof. H. T. Davis, veteran educator of Galveston who on Friday morning, declared that "industrial opportunity and civic cooperation were the greatest needs of the Negro today and that they constituted the greatest desires of the race.

The speaker pointed out the action taken in Galveston some time ago when signs reading "For whites only" were placed on benches donated for public use by public organizations. This, he said humiliated the Negroes and was unnecessary.

He also said that the Gulf of Mexico was large enough to let all who would bathe there without zones and other signs of discrimination.

The work of the day was divided into two sections, the morning being devoted to discussion and the afternoon being reserved for deliberation of the matter brought before the body during the preceding meeting.

Dr. P. B. Fullerton, pastor of the church, gave the invocation for the meeting, quoting the Bible as saying "God of one blood hath made all Nations that dwell on the face of the earth" and asked that those present be guided in their work.

### Report Co-operation

Reports from a number of Texas cities and towns were given by both white and black representatives at the meeting. In practically every instance they reported better co-operation and more consideration for the Negroes by the whites, but remain to be done.

There was a noticeable lack of schools reported, library facilities recreational and sanitary needs. In some instances, particularly in the matter of schools, these detriments were reported as somewhat relieved.

Dr. Glenn L. Sneed, pastor of the Trinity Presbyterian Church, spoke on the work for interracial satisfaction and contentment in Dallas and pointed out that a committee had been appointed by the Mayor for the purpose of solving Dallas' problems in this regard. This committee, of which he is chairman, is making a survey in the section known as the Thomas Street Neighborhood for the purpose of securing protection and co-operation there for all concerned.

### Raps Real Estate Dealers

He spoke rather vigorously about real estate operators, whom he did not name, who make a specialty of getting control of property in the disputed section at a moderate price from the white owners and selling at a rather nice profit to the Negroes. This, he said, was desired by the remaining white residents of the block and they sold at a sacrifice to leave the neighborhood.

The closing addresses for the

morning were made in the form of reviews of work accomplished at two conferences held since the last annual meeting of the commission.

Dr. W. P. Moroney of Baylor University and V. E. Daniel of Wiley College reported on the Interracial Conference of Sociology Professors held in Waxahachie in February. Dr. E. V. Cole, editor of the Texas Christian Advocate, and Dr. Charles W. Abington of Dallas reported on a conference of leading church denominations at Austin last spring.

During the afternoon there were reports of committees and a summary of the year's activity by Dr. W. W. Alexander of Atlanta.

Among the Negro members of the committee present in Dallas for the meeting were: Dr. M. W. Dogan, of Wiley College, chairman of the

men's division and Mrs. L. A. Mason of Dallas, chairman of the women's division, Prof. H. T. Davis, of Galveston, Prof. S. W. Houston, Huntsville; S. W. Johnson, Houston; R. I. Smith, Waco; Dr. R. T. Hamilton, Dallas; W. S. Willis, Dallas; Mrs. H. D. Winn, Dallas; Mrs. C. R. Boswell, Dallas; Mrs. C. Frazier, Dallas; Mrs. A. H. Dyson, Dallas; Mrs. A. V. West, Dallas; Mrs. N. A. Kirk, Waco; Mrs. P. M. Fairchild, Houston; Mrs. B. J. Covington, Houston; Mrs. F. K. McPherson, Gainesville; Mrs. H. E. Williams, Corsicana; Mrs. C. H. Christian, Austin; Mrs. R. A. Ransom, Ft. Worth; Mrs. A. E. F. Johnson, Marlin; Dr. F. Rivers Barnwell, Ft. Worth, Sec'y Fowler of the Ft. Worth Y. M. C. A.; Principal W. R. Banks, Prairie View; President Hodges, Tillotson; Mrs. M. E. V. Hunter, Prairie View; Dean Daniels, Wiley College; Prof. Carl Michael, Prairie View.



Race Relations-1927  
Meetings, Conferences, etc.,

# PROTESTANTS, CATHOLICS AND JEWS UNITE

Interdenominational Conference of  
Texas Ministers Pledge Support to  
Interracial Program.

Austin, Texas, April 11.—Eight Protestant denominations, and also Catholics and Jews, were represented at the interracial conference of more than fifty prominent Texas ministers held here last week under the auspices of the Commission on Interracial Co-operation, for a two day's study of race relations. At the conclusion the group unanimously adopted and each member personally signed a statement declaring it to be their conviction that "a just and righteous solution of interracial problems is one of the outstanding obligations and challenges of the times," and indorsing and pledging their support to the method of interracial co-operation in reaching such a solution. They also urged "the religious and moral forces of the state to give the movement their most cordial cooperation," and requested their several religious bodies to provide for the consideration of this subject in all their important gatherings.

Among the subjects brought to the attention of the group were the conditions of Negro health, education, justice in the courts, transportation, and religious opportunity, resulting in requests by the conference that the Legislature make the necessary appropriation for a school for delinquent Negro girls, recently authorized; that it empower the incoming prison commission to make much-needed reforms in the penal system of the state; and that it provide for the care of Negro tuberculosis patients as early as possible. Referring with satisfaction to the decline of lynchings in late years, the group expressed the hope that "this crime against the laws of God and man may soon be wholly eliminated," and pledged their fullest support to every effort to this end. A continuation

committee of nine prominent ministers was appointed to cooperate with the organized interracial movement in the state.

Among the speakers were Dr. M. W. Dogan, President of Wiley College, who spoke on the "Negro's Contribution to His Own Progress"; Rev. J. L. Lovell, of Houston, who talked on "Religious Life and Opportunities of the Negro"; and Miss Annie May Mathis, who told of the work she is doing in connection with the State Board of Health. All three ably represented the colored group and were heard with the greatest interest. The Fisk Quartette contributed some very fine music to the occasion.

R. B. Eleazer, of Atlanta, Educational Director of the Commission on Interracial Cooperation, set forth as the fundamental principle of race relations the infinite worth of human personality and its divine right to the highest development of which it is capable. The meeting was considered epochal in that it called together the representatives of so many different faiths and united them in devotion to a common program of justice and human welfare.

Prof. Henry Barnes, accompanied by his daughter, Miss Esterline Barnes, spent the week end in the city, the guests of Dr. and Mrs. Broughton. On Monday evening Miss Barnes was honoree at a delightful dance given by her cousin, Miss Broughton.

## Protestants Catholics and Jews Unite

Fifty Prominent Texas Ministers Meet

DISCUSS THE NEGRO

Ask For Legislation For More  
Schools and Justice For  
The Race

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Texas.

# SEEK RACE GOODWILL IN TEXAS

All Ministers Pledge  
To Support Inter-  
racial Program

## ASK FOR FAIR PLAY

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Subjects Discussed

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## PROTESTANTS, CATHOLICS AND JEWS UNITE

Eight Protestant denominations, and also Catholics and Jews, were represented at the interracial conference of more than fifty prominent Texas ministers held at Austin a few days ago, under the auspices of the Commission on Interracial Co-operation, for a two days' study of race relations, according to a bulletin of the Commission on Interracial Co-operation, with headquarters in Atlanta, Georgia. At the conclusion the group unanimously adopted and each member personally signed a statement declaring it to be their conviction that "a just and righteous solution of interracial problems is one of the outstanding obligations and challenges of the times," and endorsing and pledging their support to the method of interracial co-operation in reaching such a solution. They also urged "the religious and moral forces of the state to give the movement their most cordial cooperation," and requested their several religious bodies to provide for the consideration of this subject in all their important gatherings.

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# Protestants, Catholics And Jews Unite In Inter-Racial Program

## Interdenominational Conference of Texas Ministers Pledge Sup- port to Interracial Program.

Austin, Texas, April 11.—Eight Protestant denominations, and also Catholics and Jews, were represented at the interracial conference of more than fifty prominent Texas ministers held here last week under the auspices of the Commission on Interracial Co-operation, for a two days' study of race relations. At the conclusion the group unanimously adopted and each member personally signed a statement declaring it to be their conviction that "a just and righteous solution of interracial problems is one of the outstanding obligations and challenges of the times," and endorsing and pledging their support to the method of interracial co-operation in reaching such a solution. They also urged "the religious and moral forces of the state to give the movement their most cordial co-operation," and requested their several religious bodies to provide for the consideration of this subject in all their important gatherings.

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berculosis patients as early as possible. Referring with satisfaction to the decline of lynchings in late years, the group expressed the hope that "this crime against the laws of god and man may soon be wholly eliminated", and pledged their fullest support to every effort to this end. A continuation committee of nine prominent ministers was appointed to co-operate with the organized interracial movement in the state.

Among the speakers were Dr. M. W. Dogan, president of Wiley college, who spoke on the "Negro's Contribution to His Own Progress"; Rev. J. L. Lovell, of Houston, who talked on 'Religious Life and Opportunities of the Negro'; and Miss Annie May Mathis, who told of the work she is doing in connection with the State Board of Health. All three ably represented the colored group and were heard with the greatest interest. The Fisk Quartette contributed some very fine music to the occasion.

R. B. Eleazer, of Atlanta, educational director of the Commission on Interracial Co-operation, set forth as the fundamental principle of race relations the infinite worth of human personality and its divine right to the highest development of which it is capable. The meeting was considered epochal in that it called together the representatives of so many different faiths and united them in devotion to a common program of justice and human welfare.

## PROTESTANTS, CATHOLICS AND JEWS UNITE

### Interdenominational Confer- ence of Texas Ministers Pledge Support to Inter- racial Program

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movement their most cordial co-operation," and requested their several religious bodies to provide for the consideration of this subject in all their important gatherings.

Among the subjects brought to the attention of the group were the conditions of Negro health opportunity, resulting in requests by the conference that the legislature make the necessary appropriation for a school for delinquent Negro girls, recently authorized; that it empower the incoming prison commission to make much-needed reforms in the penal system of the state; and that it provide for the care of Negro tuberculosis patients as early as possible. Referring with satisfaction to the decline of lynchings in late years, the group expressed the hope that "this crime against the laws of God and man may soon be wholly eliminated," and pledged their fullest support to every effort to this end. A continuation committee of nine prominent ministers was appointed to co-operate with the organized interracial movement in the state.

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# Protestants, Catholics, Jews Unite

AUSTIN, Tex., April 21.—Eight Protestant denominations, and also Catholics and Jews, were represented at the interracial conference of more than fifty prominent Texas ministers held here last week under the auspices of the Commission on Interracial Co-operation, for a two days' study of race relations. At the conclusion the group unanimously adopted and each member personally signed a statement declaring it to be their conviction that "a just and righteous solution of interracial problems is one of the outstanding obligations and challenges of the times," and endorsing and pledging their support to the method of interracial co-operation in reaching such a solution. They also urged "the religious and moral forces of the state to give the movement their most cordial co-operation," and requested their several religious bodies to provide for the consideration of this subject in all their important gatherings.

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Meetings, Conferences, etc.,

# 'GIVE ALL RACES EQUAL CHANCE', SAY STUDENTS

## Great National Gathering Sets Record for Liberal Thought, Attitudes

Milwaukee, Wis., Jan. 8—Gathered here in a great national conference December 28—January 1, twenty-five hundred boys and girls, representing every State in the Union and hundreds of institutions, gave earnest consideration to the question of race relations, and on the final day by almost unanimous vote adopted the following: "I am willing to give to the members of every race the same opportunities that I have". The opposite view was then submitted—"Regarding some races, as inherently inferior to my own, I favor keeping them in their places",—and received only eleven votes.

On a previous day Dr. Mordecai Johnson, President of Howard University, had delivered an address and conducted an open forum on race relations, which was followed by group discussions in which the whole conference participated. Dr. Johnson made a very favorable impression, as did also Rev. Howard Thurman, of Oberlin, Ohio, who spoke on another subject.

At no previous conference of like character had the delegates gone so far in their thinking about race, or reached conclusions so liberal and so nearly unanimous. Among the students present were representatives of thirty-odd racial and national groups, including many Negro students. The hotels of the city were open to all delegates alike and the relationships between the various groups were uniformly considerate and cordial.

Other subjects featured on the program were war and industry, but on these the conclusions reach-

ed by the students were not nearly so unanimous. The proposition, "I will not support any war", got 327 votes; "I am ready to support some wars but not others", received 740; "I will support any war that is declared by the authority of my country", got 95; while 356 stated that they were not ready to commit themselves.

On the question if industry only thirty-eight went on record as favoring the existing capitalistic system; 800 expressed the opinion that the present competitive economic order, based on production for profit rather than for use, is wrong; 592 thought the present system should be displaced by a cooperative distributive system and a method of production in which the workers themselves share the control; 57 went on record as favoring communism.